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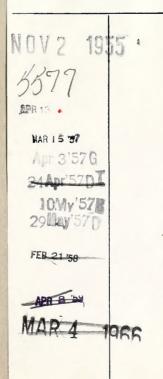


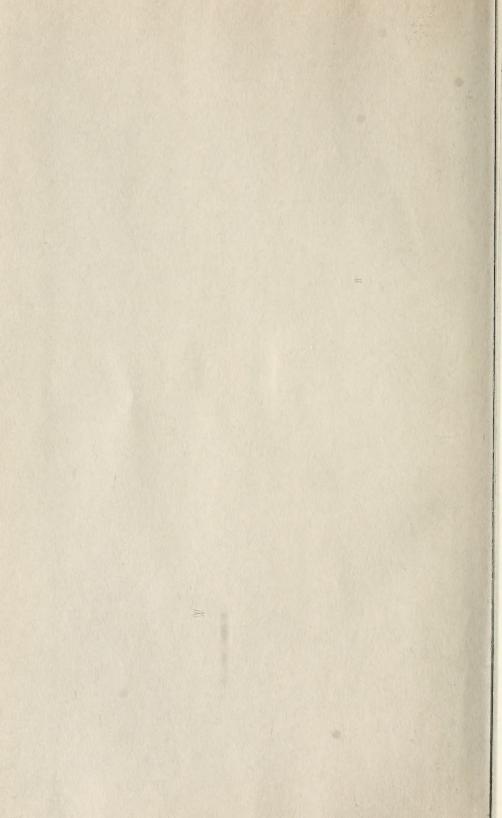
THE COLLECTION OF NORTH CAROLINIANA

C331 N87L 1952/54

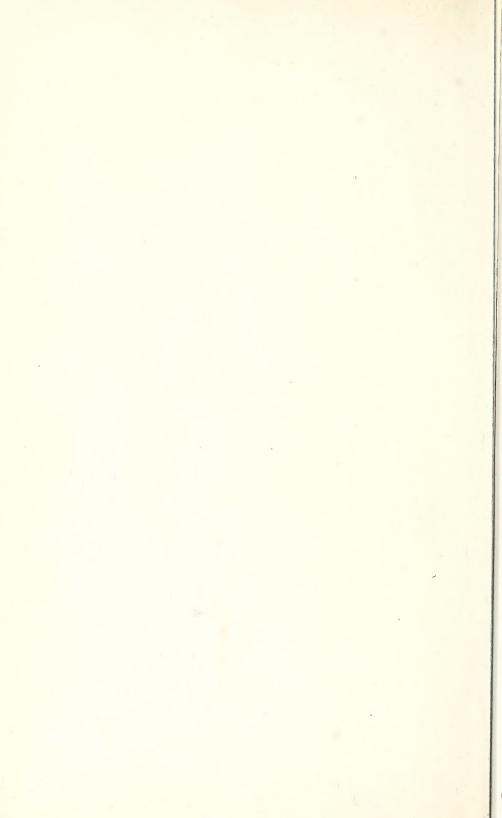


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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



JULY 1, 1952 TO JUNE 30, 1954

ISSUED BY

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FRANK CRANE, COMMISSIONER RALEIGH

EDITED BY THE INFORMATION SERVICE FALL, 1954

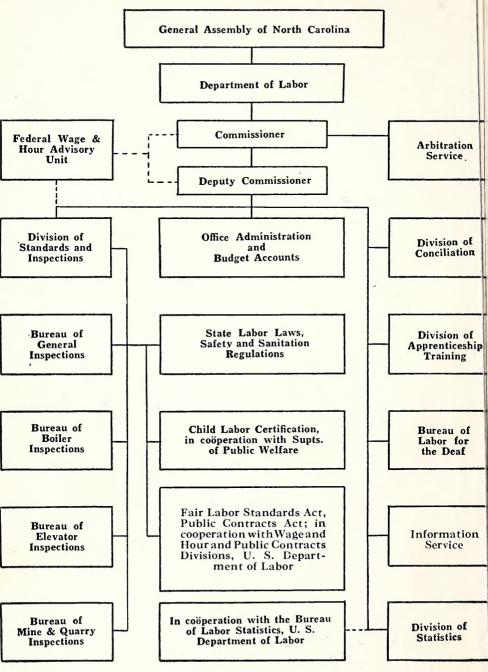
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FRANK CRANE, Commissioner of Labor

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency
The Honorable Luther H. Hodges,
Governor of North Carolina.

Members of the General Assembly of The State of North Carolina.

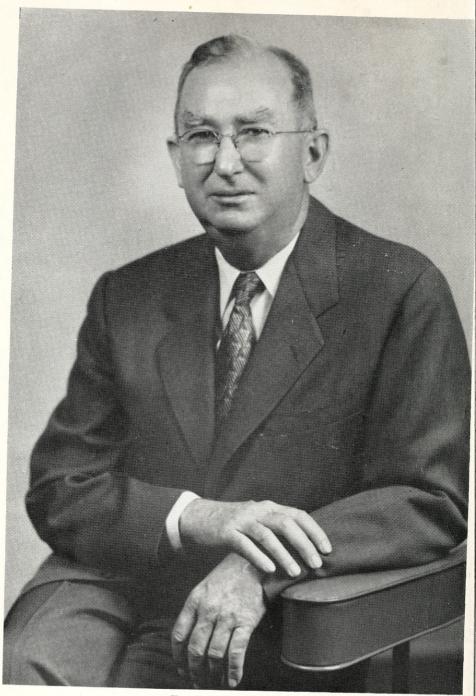
CENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, I submit herewith a report of the work of the Department of Labor for the biennium July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954.

In transmitting this report to you, I wish to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the heads of the various divisions of the Department of Labor which made possible the record of sound and useful accomplishment and service to the people of North Carolina which this Department rendered during the biennium.

Respectfully,

Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor.



Forrest H. Shuford June 3, 1897 — May 19, 1954

IN MEMORIAM FORREST H. SHUFORD

June 3, 1897-May 19, 1954

Commissioner of Labor 1938—1954

Employees of the Department of Labor from all sections of the State attended the funeral rites of their well loved and respected Commissioner of Labor, Forrest H. Shuford, in Raleigh on May 21, 1954.

Commissioner Shuford died in Washington, D. C., on May 19, 1954, while attending a U. S. Children's Bureau conference on children of migratory workers. Mrs. Shuford was with him. Attending physicians attributed his death to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Funeral services for Mr. Shuford were held at St. Saviour's Episcopal Church with Bishop E. A. Penick officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. McDowell Dick, rector of The Church of the Good Shepherd. Interment was at the Montlawn Cemetery near Raleigh.

* * * * * * * *

The following are a few of the large number of editorial tributes which were paid to Commissioner Shuford by the newspapers of North Carolina:

Forrest H. Shuford—Public Servant

North Carolina sustained its second major loss within a week yesterday with the sudden death in Washington of Forrest H. Shuford, Commissioner of Labor.

Strangely enough the circumstances of his death were similar to those in the passing of Senator Clyde R. Hoey who had appointed him Commissioner of Labor in 1938. Senator Hoey died at his desk in Washington on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Mr. Shuford was in Washington for an important conference when he was stricken. Thus both men passed at their posts of duty.

Mr. Shuford had devoted more than 20 years to public service as an officer of the State Department of Labor. He was serving as deputy commissioner in 1938 when Governor Hoey called upon him to become Commissioner after Major A. L. Fletcher resigned. He was re-elected four times and the comparative ease with which he won each election testified to the esteem in which he was held by the voters of North Carolina.

Mr. Shuford entered the Labor Department with experience as a textile worker, school teacher, and social worker, having served as director of juvenile court work in High Point at one time in his career.

Increasing industrialization in North Carolina in recent years has added to the importance of the Labor Department as an agency of State government. Mr. Shuford's fair and able administration of his department contributed in large measure to industrial peace in North Carolina in the past 20 years.

He had been instrumental in formulation of progressive policies relating to child labor, employment of women, industrial safety, wages and hours, an excellent conciliation service and many other regulations affecting the well-being of the State and its people.

Secretary of State Thad Eure spoke a fitting epitaph when he commented that Mr. Shuford "has been the balance that brought about good relations between industry and labor in the State. . . he was a conscientious public official, devoted and loyal to his duties."

—The Charlotte News

LABORED WELL

When a heart attack claimed Forrest H. Shuford there was subtracted from official life in North Carolina a force which had contributed as effectively as any one North Carolinian to improvement of labor relations through the 16 years he occupied the office of Commissioner of Labor.

Forrest Shuford went to that work from this city where he had done a splendid job as boys' commissioner. He worked at it with the same relentless conscientiousness to win the whole-hearted respect of employees and employers throughout the State. He literally worked himself to death.

A fellow High Pointer, Dr. Charles F. Carroll, associated with Commissioner Shuford as a member of the Council of State, termed him "an ideal public official." It is a worthy entitlement won by a faithful discharge of that office beyond call of duty. This community, which placed a high stamp on Mr. Shuford's official work both before and since he transferred to Raleigh, shares the State's feeling of loss in his untimely death.

Labor relationships in North Carolina are definitely better because of his work, fine influence and understanding of mutual problems of both employees and employers.

—The High Point Enterprise

COMMANDED RESPECT

To a rare degree, Forrest H. Shuford, State Commissioner of Labor, commanded the respect of both management and labor. His sudden and unexpected death in Washington, D. C., yesterday brought to an untimely end a career devoted to successful efforts to achieve and maintain peaceful management-labor relations in North Carolina.

Mr. Shuford, who would have become 57 years old next month, had been connected with the Department of Labor since its organization as a separate department of the State government in 1933. In the effort at that time to create a real department of labor relations, Mr. Shuford was brought in as chief inspector and deserved the promotion when he was made the State's second labor commissioner in 1938. Public confidence in his work was demonstrated in his consistent reelection without serious opposition, since that time.

In promoting industrial peace, Commissioner Shuford did not rely merely upon the statutory powers of his office, which were never as great as those of similar officials in some states. His fairness and integrity in minimizing and mediating labor disputes brought him the confidence of both labor and management.

North Carolina has a relatively excellent record in the field of labor relations. Much of the credit for that record belongs to Forrest H. Shuford. Difficult as it may be to replace him, a man of similar capacity and spirit should be sought for the post.

—The Raleigh News and Observer

FORREST H. SHUFORD

Forrest H. Shuford, North Carolina Commissioner of Labor for the past 16 years, died at the age of 56 while attending a conference dealing with children of migrant workers.

He was a good man who in his kindly and unassuming way accomplished much. This State's remarkably good record of labor relations owes a great deal to his unfailing fairness and good sense. People instinctively liked and trusted him, and the better they knew him the more they were satisfied that their esteem and confidence were justified.

Those who worked with him most closely over the past 16 years valued very highly his ability, his judgment and his friendship. One of them who spoke of him as "an ideal public official" was not exaggerating.

He had that rare combination of qualities which are always needed but not always found in government service. His death is a real loss to the State he loved and served so long and so well.

—The Greensboro Daily News

FORREST H. SHUFORD

For many years Forrest H. Shuford worked with both labor and management in North Carolina and held the respect and confidence of both. Their attitude is an eloquent tribute to the character, ability and personality of the State Commissioner of Labor. It signifies that in his death this week the commonwealth has suffered a serious loss.

Mr. Shuford, a native of Cleveland County, was appointed Commissioner by the late Senator Clyde R. Hoey in 1938 while the latter was Governor. Thereafter he was elected four times to the office. Through the years he devoted himself untiringly to the task of improving industrial relationships, promoting safety practices in industry and advancing legislation which he regarded necessary to protect the interests of labor. One of the unrealized objectives for which he fought for several years is the passage of a State minimum wage law for industries not in interstate commerce.

Behind the facade of genial personality which won and retained for him many friends in all walks of life, Forrest Shuford possessed an alert and able mind, strong personal convictions and a conscientious spirit of public service. He often won by quiet persuasion what others sought through a blaze of controversy. Realizing the need of management and labor for each other, he appealed to both on the grounds of their common interests. The generally harmonious industrial relations which prevail in North Carolina today are due in considerable measure to the influence and efforts of Forrest Shuford. —The Winston-Salem Journal

FORREST H. SHUFORD

The sudden death of Forrest H. Shuford, State Commissioner of Labor, removed an official who had the respect of both labor and management.

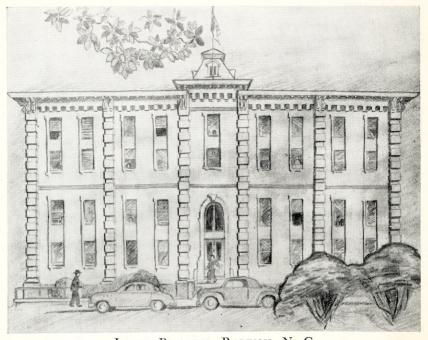
Mr. Shuford had been connected with the Department of Labor since its organization as a separate department of the State government in 1933, first as chief inspector and then as Labor Commissioner five years later.

All of that time he devoted his efforts toward the maintenance of peaceful management-labor relations in North Carolina. As a result this State has a relatively excellent record in the field of labor relations. He always demonstrated a spirit of fairness and integrity in mediating labor disputes. Most of these he minimized.

Public confidence in his work was shown by the fact that he was consistently reelected without serious opposition.

Cleveland County, where he was born, joins the rest of the State in saluting and saying farewell to a worthy public servant.

—The Shelby Daily Star



LABOR BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

(Drawing by Mrs. Almon Barbour.)

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

THE INDUSTRIAL population of North Carolina, which consists of nearly a million people employed in all types of non-agricultural occupations, experienced two relatively prosperous years during the biennium 1952-1954. Although the total number of people employed decreased during the last six months of the biennium, both employment and earnings were comparatively good during the greater part of the two-year period. Many new industries began operations in the State and the expansion of existing industrial establishments continued. Substantial improvements were made in working conditions and safety practices. North Carolina's excellent record of productive and peaceful labor-management relations continued to be one of the most outstanding in the nation.

EMPLOYMENT

Total non-agricultural employment in the State started and ended the biennium at approximately the same level—977,000. Passing the one-million mark in September, 1952, the job total climbed to a seasonal high of 1,035,000 in December that year. Employment remained at more than a million during all of 1953. Beginning early in 1954, however, the job total dropped again and stood at 977,000 in June, 1954.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Hourly earnings of the State's factory workers, which averaged \$1.20 in June, 1952, climbed to \$1.25 by June, 1954. However, the average workweek dropped from more than 39 hours at the beginning of the biennium to 37.8 hours in June, 1954. Because of the shorter workweek in a number of industries, the average weekly earnings of North Carolina factory workers increased very little—less than one per cent in all industries combined—in spite of the five cents gain in average hourly earnings. Weekly wages in manufacturing averaged \$46.92 at the beginning of the biennium. The average in June, 1954 was \$47.25 per week.

This picture was in sharp contrast with the experience of the previous biennial period, during which average weekly earnings of the State's factory workers increased 12 per cent.

COST OF LIVING

The Consumer Price Index of the United States Department of Labor climbed from 113.4 in June, 1952 to 115.1 in June, 1954, an increase of 1.5 per cent.

Although the difference was fractional, the increase in weekly earnings of North Carolina workers did not quite keep pace with the rise in the cost of living.

STATE—NATIONAL COMPARISON

The relative position of North Carolina workers as regards their earnings, compared with those of workers throughout the United States, continued to deteriorate during the biennium.

In the year 1948, the earnings of this State's manufacuring employees reached an all-time high, compared with earnings of factory workers throughout the nation. At that time, they amounted to about 80 per cent of the national average. Two years later, in March, 1950, notwithstanding continued increases, the weekly earnings of this State's factory workers amounted to only 75 per cent of the national average. The gap continued to widen. Just prior to the end of the 1950-1952 biennium, weekly earnings in North Carolina fell to less than 70 per cent of the national average.

The relative position of workers in the Tar Heel State continued to worsen during the 1952-1954 beinnium. In June, 1954, North Carolina factory workers averaged \$47.25 per week. This amounted to only 65 per cent of the national average of \$71.68 for that month.

The above figures indicate that notwithstanding our splendid progress in the establishment of new industries and expansion of old ones, North Carolina industrial workers have fallen far behind those of the nation in their earnings. The principal reason for the continued existence of these low average hourly and weekly earnings is the same as that noted in many previous Biennial Reports of this Department, namely, that about 75 per cent of North Carolina's factory employees are concentrated in the highly competitive textile industry and other nondurable goods industries in which wages traditionally are much lower than in such "heavy" industries as the coal, steel, automobile, machinery, chemical and electrical industries.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

During the latter part of the 1952-1954 biennium, fairly substantial spotted unemployment began to exist in various parts of the State and in a few industries in which production was curtailed somewhat. For

the most part, however, the employment situation was satisfactory. Employment remained generally available despite the spotted curtailments here and there in some lines.

One other index of employment conditions—the certification of minors under 18 years of age for employment—indicates that job opportunities remained comparatively abundant in the State. During the 1950-1952 biennium, a total of 50,420 minors were issued either part-time or full-time employment certificates by county welfare superintendents. During 1952-1954, certificates were issued to 49,432 minors—a scarcely noticeable decrease from the total of the previous two years.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

There are a few fields in which legislation previously has been recommended to the General Assembly but in which the Legislature has not seen fit to enact laws. These are as follows:

1. State Minimum Wage Law. A large group of North Carolina workers in intrastate industries not covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law are paid wages so low that they are provided neither minimum adequate living standards nor the economic basis of sound citizenship.

In June, 1954—the last month of the biennium—the nearly 150,000 persons employed in North Carolina's retail trade industry received wages averaging \$1.08 an hour. Viewing the matter upon an industry-wide basis, that average may not look so bad. However, there are sizable segments of the retail trade industry in which the average wage comes nowhere near the industry-wide average. The 32,700 people employed in retail general merchandise establishments, for example, averaged only 86 cents an hour. The 8,500 employees of limited price variety stores received an average of only 60 cents an hour.

In the personal service industries, the situation was much the same, except that average wages were even lower than in most retail trade establishments. There were 6,400 employees of hotels and rooming houses who received an average of only 51 cents an hour. The laundry and dry cleaning industry employed 14,800 workers who averaged only 67 cents an hour.

In commenting upon the earnings of the economically submerged portion of our State's industrial population, I feel that I can do no better than to quote the statement made two years ago by the late Commissioner of Labor, Forrest H. Shuford, who had observed the situa-

tion of our lowest-paid group of workers throughout the long years of his tenure of office:

"I would be most happy," Commissioner Shuford said, "to see the wages of North Carolina's lowest paid working people raised to a decent level by voluntary action and without recourse to legislation. During the last fourteen years, however, I have observed that our emergence from a period of severe depression into a period of high prosperity has not resulted in a lifting of the wage levels of our lowest paid workers to a point at which they are provided a decent minimum to sustain life, health, efficiency and good citizenship. Upon the basis of long observation, experience and much study of this matter, I have been forced to conclude that we have a minority of employers who will continue to pay the very lowest wage which the traffic will bear, irrespective of the extent to which their businesses prosper."

I therefore earnestly recommend that the General Assembly of North Carolina enact legislation providing a statutory minimum wage covering all of the industrial workers of this State. Such legislation would have no direct effect upon the overwhelming majority of our employed, non-agricutlural population which receives an average income well in excess of any minimum wage which might be considered. It would, however, provide the protection of the State for a woefully underpaid, sizeable minority of our citizens who have no practical means of helping themselves.

The income level of our farming population is protected to a considerable extent by federal price supports and other measures. The income of our factory workers and others in interstate commerce is protected by the Federal Wage and Hour Law and by the processes of collective bargaining in establishments having unions. The incomes of our public employees are protected by civil services, personnel organizations, and governmental procedures. Most employees of intrastate businesses, however, have neither law, custom, public opinion nor collective bargaining power to guarantee them a living wage. This being the case, I feel that the good conscience of North Carolina should exert itself in behalf of this minority of our citizens whose material and social contribution to the growth of the State is limited by the existence in a minority of our employers of a willingness to pay unfair wages.

2. Wage Collection Law. In a State with a million non-agricultural working people, it is to be expected that occasional disagreements should arise between employers and employees concerning the

amount of wages due the employees. Misunderstandings are unavoidable, even between the most well disposed employers and workers.

For many years, the Department of Labor constantly has received

For many years, the Department of Labor constantly has received complaints from workers who state that their employers have failed to pay them wages which they have earned. In instances where the employee's work is covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, the Department makes investigations and takes appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of that statute. In many other cases, however, the complaining employees' jobs are not covered by the federal law. In these instances, the Department is able to take no action due to our lack of a State Wage Collection Law.

These complaints from workers have been sufficiently numerous to convince me and my predecessor as Commissioner of Labor that North Carolina should have a statute authorizing the Department of Labor to make investigations and take appropriate actions in the courts of competent jurisdiction in cases where investigation reveals that employers have failed to pay employees wages which have been earned. I therefore recommend that the General Assembly enact such a statute.

- 3. Improvement in Child Labor Law. I recommend further that the North Carolina Child Labor Law be studied with a view of improving the protection of young people engaged in street trades. The chief weakness of our Child Labor Law at present is that it provides inadequate protection for these minors, particularly for those under 16 years of age. Special protection is needed for children who engage in street trades, since these youngsters are continually subject to influences not ordinarily encountered by minors doing other types of work.
- 4. State Labor Relations Law. Application of the National Labor Relations Act to a particular case is determined by whether or not a labor dispute, if one should occur, would tend to burden, obstruct, or, in general, "affect" interstate commerce. If it would, then the statute applies, and the National Labor Relations Board has authority to act in the case.

Since the National Labor Relations Board has recently relinquished jurisdiction of cases in which there is only a minor effect upon interstate commerce, I am of the opinion that study should be given to ascertaining whether North Carolina needs a State Labor Relations Law. A particular labor dispute occurring in a North Carolina community may have only a minor effect upon interstate commerce, yet

may at the same time be an important matter in the economy of the local community.

DIVISION REPORTS

The accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the 1952-1954 biennium are presented in detail in the Division Reports which follow by Mr. Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Chief of the Division of Standards and Inspections; Mr. Gail Barker, Director of the Division of Conciliation; Mr. C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training; Mr. J. M. Vestal, Director of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf; Mr. C. H. Pritchard, Director of the Division of Statistics; and by several other Labor Department people in charge of specialized phases of the Department's work.

Of particular interest are the sections in these reports which describe North Carolina's excellent record in labor-management relations, our accomplishments in the reduction of the number of industrial accidents, promotion of working skills through apprenticeship training, securing jobs for deaf workers, and the interpretation of wage and employment trends.



MINNIE S. GOSNEY

TABLE 1 REPORT OF EXPENDITURES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1952—1953

BUDGET OFFICER			
REVENUE			
Appropriation-Chapter 642 P.L. 1951	\$343	3,436.00	
Federal Wage and Hour Payments			
Boiler Bureau-Fees for Inspection		2,185.90	
Apprenticeship Training	3	,450.58	
	\$491	,891.30	
REFUNDS			
Refunds of Expenditures	\$ 1	,861.31	\$493,752.61
EXPENDITURES			
Expenditures	\$476	5,877.29	
Refunds of Expenditures	1	,861.31	\$478,738.60
		•	\$ 15,014.01
PURPOSES			
Administration	\$ 31	,006.77	
Employment Service for the Deaf	6	5,949.10	
Statistical Division	19	,844.13	
Standards and Inspections	192	2,048.02	
Wage and Hour Divisions	124	,621.44	
Supplies Services and Expenses		796.96	
Apprenticeship Training		,292.13	
Conciliation Service	28	3,541.49	
Arbitration Panel		132.75	
Boiler Bureau	28	3,644.50	
	\$476	5,877.29	
OBJECTS			
Salaries and Wages	\$395	,170.98	

Supplies and Materials

Postage, Telephone and Telegrams

Printing and Binding

Repairs and Alterations

General Expense

Equipment

\$476,877.29

2,245.00

6.204.05

496.97

481.87

7,476.28

2,431.27

TABLE 2

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1953—1954

REVENUE		
Appropriation-Chapter 1165 P.L. 1953	\$377 116 00	
Federal Wage and Hour Payments		
Boiler Bureau-Fees for Inspections		
Apprenticeship Training		
TAPPER TANKING	15,500.11	
	\$527,028.83	
REFUNDS		
Refunds of Expenditures	\$ 1,837.84	\$528,866.67
EXPENDITURES		
Expenditures	\$493,306.42	
Refunds of Expenditures	1,837.84	\$495,144.26
		\$ 33,722.41
PURPOSES		7 00,144,11
Administration	\$ 33.961.68	
Employment Service for the Deaf	7,486.79	
Statistical Division	22,015.34	
Standards and Inspections	206,668.79	
Wage and Hour Division	95,476.07	
Supplies, Services and Expenses	4,248.55	
Apprenticeship Training	58,342.39	
Conciliation Service	29,002.57	
Arbitration Panel	162.10	
Boiler Bureau	35,942.14	
•	\$493,306.42	
OBJECTS	φ155,500.12	
Salaries and Wages	\$399,755.75	
Supplies and Materials	2,070.00	
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	6,279.26	
Travel Expense	67,578.50	
Printing and Binding	3,441.45	
Repairs and Alterations	759.55	
General Expense	8,272.89	
Equipment	5,149.02	

\$493,306.42

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

Lewis P. Sorrell,
Deputy Commissioner of Labor



LEWIS P. SORRELL

THE DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECtions enforces the North Carolina Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, the State Elevator Code, the State Boiler Law, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and the Federal Public Contracts Act. It also plans, recommends for adoption, and enforces-Safety and Health Regulations designed to eliminate industrial hazards and to provide better working conditions in North Carolina industry.

Our industrial safety inspectors are concerned with the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions in all places

of industrial employment. Their primary functions are to discover hazards to safety and health, to discuss these hazards with management, and to advise management concerning the most helpful methods of carrying out the provisions of the Safety and Health Regulations.

Many alert and progressive employers do not have to be sold upon the desirability of providing satisfactory working conditions. In a majority of instances, no direct enforcement measures are needed in order to secure compliance with the laws and regulations, since a majority of our employers are anxious to make improvements which are beneficial. However, a minority of employers, some of whom will violate the law even though inspections are made as frequently as our personnel permits, resist all efforts of the inspector to secure voluntary compliance with the laws and regulations. In these cases, the Department has to resort to the courts to obtain the compliance which cannot be obtained by less drastic measures.

Our labor regulations inspectors perform duties similar to those of industrial safety inspectors, but work chiefly in the State's retail trade, service, and other intrastate establishments. These inspectors specialize in work concerning child labor and female employees.

Other inspectors of the Department devote their full time to inspections of elevators and to study and approval of proposed plans for elevator installations. Still others make inspections of high and

low pressure boilers. Another specialized type of inspection work is the inspection of mine and quarry operations. Likewise, we have a specialized inspection service to promote safety in the construction industry.

Administration of the Federal Wage and Hour Law and the Federal Public Contracts Act in North Carolina has been entrusted to the State Department of Labor continuously since April, 1941. North Carolina is the only State in the nation which enforces these federal statutes by virtue of annual renewed cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Labor. Assisted by a Federal Representative assigned to the Department by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Labor Department, we have developed a well coordinated program under which we administer locally both State and Federal laws in the fields of safety and health, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and general working conditions. Operating under this arrangement, we have another group of inspectors whose work consists principally of making inspections under these federal statutes.

A detailed report of our wage and hour operations during the biennium will be found in the report of Mr. S. G. Harrington, our wage and hour supervisor.

In addition to our regular inspection work under State and Federal laws, the Division during the biennium continued to promote safety in industry through the Department's special safety program. This program has the invaluable assistance of 22 industrial safety experts employed by leading representative industries, who serve without compensation as the Department's Safety Advisory Board. A detailed explanation of this phase of our work will be found in the report of Mr. W. C. Creel, Supervisor of Safety.

An analysis of the work of our industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors, with emphasis upon routine inspection operations, will be found in the report of Mr. W. G. Watson, supervising inspector.

Due to the continued high demand for elevators, installation of new elevator equipment and remodeling of older equipment has proceeded at a rapid pace during the last two years. This has kept our elevator inspection service very busy. A detailed report of these activities will be found in the report of Mr. Pryor E. Sugg, our Elevator Inspection Supervisor.

The activities of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections have expanded greatly as a result of the General Assembly's action in bringing low pressure boilers under coverage of the State Boiler Law. An account

of the Boiler Bureau's operations will be found in the report of Mr. S. F. Harrison, Boiler Inspection Supervisor.

Mining and quarrying operations have continued at a brisk pace. A detailed report of these activities will be found in the report of Mr. J. L. Fitzgerald, Mine Inspector.

The Department made a good start during the biennium in develpoing a specialized inspection and safety promotion service for the State's extensive construction industry. A detailed account of this work will be found in the report of Mr. J. E. Fisher, Construction Safety Inspector.

A similar specialized inspection service for the electrical industry was authorized by the last General Assembly and appropriations were provided for this purpose. It has been necessary for us to delay the inauguration of such a service due to the fact that we have thus far been unable to secure a qualified person for this job at the salary range provided. The fact that such a service is needed, however, is borne out by the continued large number of injuries and fatalities reported in connection with electrical construction and repair projects. We feel that an inspector is needed for this purpose and that an appropriation for it should be continued in the budget for next year, so that whenever we locate a competent person for the job we may hire him immediately.

Under the North Carolina law requiring the licensing of private employment agencies by the Department of Labor, five licenses were issued during the biennium. No licenses have been issued for this year (which would be renewals of licenses mentioned above which expired on May 31, 1954), due to the fact that these agencies have not yet been checked by our inspectors.

A considerable amount of time and effort has been devoted to assisting mining operations in securing Certificates of Compliance in order that Workmen's Compensation Insurance could be assigned them under the Assigned Risk Program of the N. C. Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau. On July 1, 1952, an insurance company withdrew their operations from North Carolina, leaving a majority of the mining firms without Workmen's Compensation Insurance. This particular company was providing coverage for most of the State's mining operations.

In practically all instances, Certificates of Compliance from this Department, showing that each operation met the minimum safety and health standards of the State, have been requested under the Assigned Risk Program. Due to the importance of mica and other

strategic minerals in our national defense program, priority was given to all such requests for Certificates of Compliance, in order that Workmen's Compensation Insurance could be assigned.

A total of 98 Certificates of Compliance were issued during the biennium. Failure to continue compliance with the State's safety and and health requirements made it necessary for us to revoke two of these certificates. However, these two firms took the necessary steps to bring their operations back into compliance, so that the certificate could again be made effective and insurance reassigned. The purpose of these Certificates of Compliance is to furnish evidence to the insurance companies that the mining operations meet the State's minimum safety and health requirements.

FEDERAL WAGE-HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS INVESTIGATIONS

S. G. HARRINGTON, Supervisor



S. G. HARRINGTON

THE WAGE AND HOUR investigators inspect the payroll records of industrial and commercial establishments and interview employers and employees to determine compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal Wage and Hour Law) and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Priority is given to complaint investigations, Public Contracts investigations, employer requests, and requests from the National Office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions in Washington, D. C.

Special attention is given to establishments which have not previously been investigated. In addition to regular investigation activities mentioned above, special investigations are made to determine compliance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act upon request of the Secretary of Labor. Where provisions of the State labor laws apply, concurrent State inspections are made with Wage-Hour and Public Contracts investigations.

Wage and Hour investigation activities during the biennium, violations noted, back wages paid to workers as the result of investigations, are summarized in the following Table:

TARLE 3

WAGE AND HOUR WORK FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1952—JUNE 30, 1954

Total number of Wage-Hour investigations (except agriculture)	1965
Total number of Public Contracts investigations made concurrent with Wage-Hour	130
Total number of Wage-Hour investigations (except agriculture) revealing violations of Child Labor provisions of Wage-Hour Law	74
Total number of investigations showing violations of minimum wage provisions of Wage-Hour Law	390
Total number of investigations showing violations of overtime provisions of Wage-Hour Law	972
Total number of Complaint investigations made	386
Total Davis-Bacon investigations made	27
Total number of Special Child Labor investigations in agriculture	197
Total number of Special Child Labor investigations in agriculture showing violations	120
Total investigation visits in agriculture	69
Total number of employees found due back wages	7844
Total amount of back wages due\$83	4,638
Total State inspections made concurrent with Wage-Hour	1106

In addition to investigation activities, the staff is called upon from time to time to engage in public educational programs to bring employers and employees up-to-date on the provisions of the law. For this purpose general clinics, as well as clinics for specific industries, are conducted. Moreover, countless numbers of individual conferences have been held with employers and employees. Individual inquiries by telephone and by mail have been answered. Special certificates for employment of the physically handicapped at subminimum rates, Sheltered Workshop certificates and Apprenticeship certificates are issued by the Raleigh office.

During the fiscal year of 1952-1953 we operated with a staff of 15 field investigators while during fiscal year of 1953-1954 we operated with 12 investigators.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND LABOR REGULATIONS INSPECTIONS

W. G. WATSON, Supervisor



W. G. WATSON

INDUSTRIAL Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Division of Standards and Inspections completed 31,131 inspections during the biennium. These inspections covered 1,111,-212 employees, including duplications in plants in which more than one inspection was made.

The Inspectors also made 241 special investigations in response to complaints alleging violation of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Special investigations were made by the Inspectors in 85 cases involving fatal or serious injury to workers. These investigations were to determine the causes of the accidents and to find the methods necessary to prevent their recurrence.

Reinspections or compliance visits were made in 1,323 instances to insure compliance with recommendations made to correct violations of the Labor Laws and to assist management with problems arising in connection with safety, health and general working conditions.

A total of 5,267 conferences were held with employers, employees, superintendents of welfare and other officials for the purpose of explaining the Labor Laws, safety and health regulations and other matters with which the Inspectors are officially concerned.

A total of 26,769 violations were found. Recommendations to correct these violations were made by the Inspectors. Compliances were reported in 24,476 instances. The excess of violations over compliances is due to delayed reporting of compliances during the concluding months of the biennium. A detailed analysis of these violations and compliances may be found in Tables 4 and 5.

The 241 complaints received during the biennium alleged violations of the Maximum Hour and Child Labor Laws, unsafe and unhealthful working conditions, unsanitary and inadequate toilet facilities, inadequate ventilation and lighting, and failure to provide seats for female employees. These complaints were given priority over routine inspection work and were investigated immediately. In each case, where violations were found, action was taken to secure compliance.

TABLE 4
VIOLATIONS NOTED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1952 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1954

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Time Record	Sanita- tion	Seats	First Aid	Drink- ing Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn and Weave Mills	18	33	6	946	1	17	3	1,569	2,593
Textile Knit Goods	22	43	7	240		24		289	625
Other Textiles	2	2	4	169		5	1	274	457
Food Products	60	210	37	280		22	6	621	1,236
Tobacco Manufacturing		9		107		3		171	290
Apparel Manufacturing	7	27	3	105		9	3	121	275
Lumber & Timber	17	185	29	424		38	19	1,191	1.903
Furniture Manufacturing	37	34	10	508		25	9	525	1,148
Paper and Pulp		5		28		3		48	84
Printing	23	28	2	47		5	2	55	162
Chemical Manufacturing	6	27	3	238		3	3	509	819
Stone, Clay & Glass	6	24	5	87		12	- 5	190	329
Other Manufacturing	9	27	3	222		14		279	554
Wholesale Trade	65	212	30	243		10	13	451	1,024
Retail Trade	2,381	1,629	287	1,106	13	15	85	2,332	7,848
Eating & Drinking	745	1,259	155	154			1	662	2,976
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	119	156	73	670	11	22	18	1,551	2,620
Amusement	515	54	4	35			6	144	758
Service	90	64	11	93		2	6	189	455
Other Non-Manufacturing	41	108	34	_189		35	12	751	1,170
GRAND TOTAL	4,163	4,136	703	5,891	25	264	192	11,952	27,326

TABLE 5

COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS ISSUED JULY, 1952—JUNE, 1954 INCLUSIVE

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Time Record	Sanita- tion	Seats	First Aid	Drink- ing Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills	36	- 21	7	250	3	16	6	1,521	1,860
Textile Knit Goods	15	17	6	99		23	1	226	387
Other Textiles	16	11	7	360		13	2	589	998
Food Products	228	176	54	194	2	17	8	819	1,498
Tobacco Manufacturing	3	1 -	2	68		12	6	329	421
Apparel Manufacturing		10	1	24		1		33	69
Lumber & Timber	31	99	46	238		29	18	1,151	1,612
Furniture Manufacturing	57	23	15	288		30	7	692	1,112
Paper and Pulp		4		15		3		56	78
Printing	71	14	5	33		3	2	51	179
Chemical Manuacturing	1	15	5	43		2 5	2	539	607
Stone, Clay & Glass	1	13	8	61			4	178	273
Other Manufacturing	19	29	18	164		13	6	503	752
Wholesale Trade	72	104	19	159	1	14	11	532	912
Retail Trade	4,902	926	238	939	52	7	85	2,598	9,747
Eating & Drinking	937	620	147	120	1		2	1,140	2,967
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	48	65	37	282	5	23	18	773	1,251
Amusement	1,016	35	4	48			6	152	1,261
Service	88	79	39	296	2	12	13	696	1,225
Other Non-Manufacturing	129	53	47	134		12	10	461	846
GRAND TOTAL	7,673	2,315	705	3,815	66	235	207	13,039	28,055

Where violations were considered willful and no disposition was shown to correct them, the Department took legal action. Willful violations were found in 8 establishments during the biennium and the violators were prosecuted in the local courts. In each case the defendants were found guilty of violations as charged and were penalized by fines and costs of court.

Our Industrial Safety Inspectors completed a total of 6,985 routine and Special Industry Drive inspections during the biennium, extending their services to 628,408 employees.

Our Labor Regulations Inspectors completed 18,733 inspections, extending their services to 205,942 employees.

Another group of our Inspectors, who perform both industrial safety and labor regulations inspection work, completed 5,378 inspections, extending their services to 276,496 employees.

In accordance with the State-Federal Wage-Hour Agreement, our Inspectors made spot checks for compliance with the Federal Wage-Hour Law on each routine inspection. Where indications of violations of the Federal Law were observed, a report containing this information was submitted. During the biennium the Inspectors submitted 580 reports indicating some type of violation of the Federal Law, including the record keeping, child labor, minimum wage and overtime provisions. Also in accordance with the State-Federal Agreement, our Industrial Safety Inspectors completed 173 safety and health inspections under the Public Contracts Act concurrently with their regular inspection duties under the State Law.

SPECIAL SAFETY SERVICES

W. C. CREEL, Supervisor



W. C. CREEL

Among the Department's more important duties is promoting safe and healthful working conditions in the industries of the state. To fulfill this phase of the Department's work, the Division of Standards and Inspections directed a large portion of its work toward accident prevention during the biennium.

Through regular plant inspections of industrial and service establishments, the Department atempted to help management provide working conditions which would be health-

ful and free from injury. Through its field representatives, the Department also attempted to help management set up simple safety organizations in which the employees and employers could work together to prevent on-the-job accidents.

Through a Safety Advisory Board, composed of Safety Directors from leading industries of North Carolina, our approach to industrial safety has been three pronged.

A special program was directed to concentrate the safety efforts of the Department on certain industries having a need for special work. The results of these special safety drives have been most pleasing to the Department and the participating industries. During the Biennium, a special safety drive was completed in the cotton grey goods manufacturing plants of the State's textile industry. The accident frequency rate of 170 plants in 1950, the year prior to the beginning of the drive, was 11.1 lost time injuries for each million manhours worked. Following four visits to these plants and extensive organizational and educational work, including circulation of educational pamphlets and materials, the accident frequency rate at the end of 1952 dropped to 7.9. This 29 per cent reduction is indicative of the fine progress and interest in the program.

Safety leaders of the Fertilizer Industry in the state and nation requested that our Department assist them in their safety activities. A special safety drive in the fertilizer industry in North Carolina was started in 1952. With 75 plants participating, the results of this drive up to the present time have been most pleasing. There has been a 10 per cent reduction in the industry's accident frequency rate average. Almost every fertilizer plant in North Carolina has set up a safety organization as a means of perpetuating the early gains.

The North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association also requested assistance in preventing accidents in their member shops. A survey of the needs of the industry was made and a series of pamphlets was prepared to meet these needs. These pamphlets are being distributed through the executive office of the Automobile Dealers Association. The Department's inspectors are giving special attention to each of the automobile shops participating in this special safety work and further efforts will be made during the next year.

Our awards program continues to be very well received and does much to stimulate interest in accident prevention among management and workers, especially in the small plants and service establishments. One highlight of the awards program was the public presentation of awards in Burlington, Concord, Charlotte, Gastonia, Greensboro, Lexington, and Winston-Salem during 1953 and 1954. Albemarle had such a presentation in 1954. These events were sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce in each of the named localities. They did much to strengthen the ties between the Chambers of Commerce and the Department of Labor, helping both agencies to better contribute to the industrial accident prevention needs of the various communities.

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD

Pictured below and on the following page are 22 members of the Labor Department's Advisory Board for the Conservation of Manpower in North Carolina Industry. Organized in 1946, this group of industrial safety engineers has devoted much time, effort and skill to working cooperatively with the Department of Labor in planning accident prevention programs for the industries of the State. As an unofficial "Advisory Board", these gentlemen have given their expert advice to the Department without compensation as a public service to the industries of the State. Each of them is in charge of the safety program of his organization.



Left to right: Jesse D. Brown, American Enka Corp.; Glenn Penland, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.; W. G. Alligood, American Yarn & Processing Co.



Left to right: Wilford G. Jones, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; W. L. Loy, Morgan Cotton Mills; H. B. Gaylord, N. C. Pulp Co., Inc.



Left to right: Fred F. Murphy, Hickory Manufacturing Co.; Bahnson C. Hall, Jr., Hanes Hosiery Mills Co.; J. Robert Williams, Thomasville Chair Co.







Left to right: J. M. Vann, Carolina Aluminum Co.; Clarence J. Hyslup, Chatham Manufacturing Co.; Garland Midyette, Superior Stone Company.







Left to right: H. E. Newbury, Ecusta Paper Co.; F. M. Culvern, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.; H. E. Williams, Fieldcrest Mills.







Left to right William L. Beerman, Jr., Burlington Mills Corp.; T. B. Ipock, Jr., Firestone Textiles, Inc.; C. H. McAllister, Tide Water Power Company.







Left to right: Joel F. Moody, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company; Carleton Bellamy, Jr., Champion Paper & Fibre Company; Zalph Rochelle, Tomlinson, Inc.



George Harper
Sidney Blumenthal & Co.

An outstanding achievement of the Department's Safety Advisory Board committee on education was the introduction in the past of an undergraduate course in safety for engineering and textile students at State College. Another past contribution was the inauguration of a safety course, with the cooperation of the extension division at State College, for supervisors of indusrial employees. Both of these projects were effectively continued during both years of the biennium.

The effectiveness of the safety work of the Department can be measured in the substantial reduction of the accident rate during the past few years. This accident rate information, which is a mathematical indication of the hazardousness of the operation of an industrial or service establishment, is collected and compiled by the Division of Standards and Inspections.

A study of the lost-time injury frequency rate in North Carolina shows that in 1946 the rate was 15.8. At the end of 1952 the rate had dropped to 9.0. This 43 per cent reduction leads us to believe that the Department's safety program is on the right track.

The objective of the North Carolina Department of Labor and its Safety Advisory Board has been to assist the small plant which does not have the technical "know how," the facilities, or the money to prevent industrial accidents. Our main objective during the next biennium will be to continue promoting safe and healthful working conditions in the state's approximately 7,000 industrial and service establishments; and to assist each of these plants in setting up a simple safety organization.

The value of safety has been accepted by all. Both management and labor believe in it and want it. The North Carolina Department of Labor, being charged by statute to promote safer and healthier working conditions, is attempting to meet the needs of industry. Our program has been well received in the past, and we believe that we will be able to continue our progress in the future.

TABLE 6 ACCIDENT RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES FINAL 1952 COMPARED WITH PRELIMINARY 1953

INDUSTRY	No. Plants	Manhours	L.T.I.	Frequen	cy Rate
INDUSTRI	1952	1952	1952	1952	1953
MANUFACTURING					
CLAY, CEMENT, AND STONE: Block, Pipe and Cement.	92	4,656,073	97	20.8	29.4
Brick, Tile and Pottery	39	4,415,823	74	16.7	13.9
Monuments and Markers	34	506,246	9	17.7	25.2
CHEMICALS:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	45 70	2,405,672 $5,786,792$	21 108	8.7 18.6	$\frac{4.5}{19.2}$
Miscellaneous Chemicals and Allied Products	27	1,961,700	25	12.7	5.5
ELECTRICAL:					
General	39	13,050,699	23	1.7	1.7
FURNITURE:	0.7	F 104 04F		11.0	0.4
Upholstering Wood	87 196	5,184,947 $40,634,979$	59 436	11.3 10.7	9.4 12.6
	150	10,001,070	400	10.7	12.0
IRON AND STEEL: Foundries	40	4,512,013	111	24.6	17.6
Machine Manufacturing	83	7,967,783	124 94	15.5	$\frac{15.8}{22.0}$
Machine ShopSheet Metal	132 73	6,881,408 $1,372,958$	43	13.6 31.3	18.1
Sheet MetalNot Elsewhere Classified	55	3,926,380	69	17.5	27.9
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing shoes, Belting, and Rolls	13	1,396,473	18	12.8	14.1
LUMBER: Logging, Sawing, and Planing	394	25,456,606	717	28.1	25.6
Millwork	153	5,596,156	82	14.6	19.2
Pivwood and Veneer	36	3,499,284	87	24.8	26.6
Miscellaneous Wood Products	76	4,929,213	130	26.3	18.5
MINING: Mines	59	753,677	26	34.4	73.7
Processing Plants	58	3,684,830	240	65.1	31.9
Quarries	29	1,971,836	50	25.6	13.6
PAPER: Paper and Pulp	6	12,566,552	92	7.3	8.3
Set up boxes and containers	38	4,370,262	57	13.0	19.2
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	153	8,976,592	39	4.3	4.0
TEXTILE:	406	000 407 004	9.000	0.4	
Cotton Yarn and Weaving Dyeing and Finishing	60	238,465,084 18,623,909	2,006	8.4 7.7	7.1 8.6
Knit Goods	359	75.852.731	260	3.4	3.4
Silk and Synthetic	59	35,526,869	118	3.3	6.1
Wearing Apparel	123	24,091,266	97 47	4.0	3.6
Woolen WorstedNot Elsewhere Classified	11 76	8,434,939 $7,250,235$	63	5.5 8.6	8.8 5.5
TOBACCO:	*				
Cigarette and Smoking Leaf Processing	7 194	24,269,931 23,199,728	91 210	2.8 8.3	$\frac{2.6}{9.2}$
	101	20,100,723	210	0.0	0.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING: General	127	7,830,158	77	9.8	20.8
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,449	640,009,804	5,944	9.2	8.3

TABLE 6-Continued

ACCIDENT RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES FINAL 1952 COMPARED WITH PRELIMINARY 1953

INDUSTRY	No.			Frequency Rate		
INDUSTRI	1952	1952	L.T.I. 1952	1952	1953	
NON-MANUFACTURING						
FOOD: Baking	98	9,737,102	92	0.4	11.2	
Bottling Plants	146	7,221,406	83	9.4	11.2	
Canning and Preserving	24	1,680,272	11	6.5	15.6	
Dairy Products	83	8,473,917	126	14.8	12.8	
Ice and Coal	142	3,154,355	27	8.5	5.8	
Meat Packing	68	4,936,023	87	17.6	21.4	
Milling, Flour and Feed	136	5,084,782	42	8.2	12.0	
SERVICE:						
	496	9,465,641	10	1.0	1.9	
Dry Cleaning & Laundry	209	16,343,745	45	2.7	3.2	
Garage	349	14,457,622	90	6.2	11.7	
	0.10	11,101,522	00	0.2	11.,	
TRADE:	200	0.000.000				
Petroleum Products	299	3,928,963	20	5.0	4.7	
wholesale and retail	277	8,855,139	68	7.6	7.6	
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING:						
General	87	3,580,278	41	11.4	19.1	
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,414	96,919,245	742	7.6	9.3	
ALL INDUSTRY						
MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	5,863	736,929,049	6,686	9.0	8.4	

TECHNICAL NOTES:

- (1) These data were compiled according to the AMERICAN STANDARD METHOD OF COMPILING INDUSTRIAL INJURY RATES, approved by the American Standard Association, 1945.
- (2) The lost time injury frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours worked. A lost time injury is one which prevented the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.
- (3) The data for the number of plants, manhours, lost time injuries, and frequency rates for 1952 are final. The requency rates for 1953 are preliminary rates.
 - (4) The information for quarries include pits, and sand and gravel operations.

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

PRYOR E. SUGG, Supervisor



PRYOR E. SUGG

NORTH CAROLINA was the first State in the South to adopt and put into effect a State Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators. This was accomplished during the late 1930's under the administrations of Commissioners A. L. Fletcher and Forrest H. Shuford.

At that time, North Carolina was surrounded by states which had no elevator regulations. For some years following adoption of our State Elevator Code, we had many prob-

lems with architects and elevator concerns from other states, who were doing business in North Carolina, concerning compliance with our Code.

Many of these problems have gradually been eliminated. In fact, some of the elevator companies in North Carolina advise us that elevator purchasers in adjoining states frequently require that their elevators and equipment be constructed and installed in accordance with the North Carolina Code. The reason for this is that without a state law and supervision, many of the main safety features of an elevator can be left off without hindering the normal operating efficiency of the elevator. However, economizing at the expense of safety has proven to be a way of inviting disaster. Realizing this, a few other Southern states have adopted elevator codes.

Our State law requires that all elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators be constructed and installed in accordance with the provisions of the Elevator Safety Code of the American Standards Association. These requirements and their enforcement furnish assurance that elevator buyers will obtain all of the features which are essential to safety.

The duties of the Bureau of Elevator Inspections are to review and pass upon all plans and specifications submitted to this Department prior to the installation of elevators. The Bureau also tests all such equipment after it has been installed and issues certificates authorizing its operation after compliance with the State Code has been established. The Bureau also makes routine inspections of existing elevators as frequently as possible.

Owners and purchasers of elevator equipment depend largely upon this Bureau for advice on elevator problems because of their knowledge that we represent the public interest as regards safe construction and maintenance. There is no charge for the Bureau's services.

North Carolina is going forward with vertical transportation. A total of 426 elevator, dumbwaiter and escalator installations were completed in the State during the 1952-54 biennium at an estimated cost of \$3,760,276. Modern and up-to-date elevators and escalators with high speed and complicated control devices are constantly being installed. The time required for reviewing the plans and specifications for these installations is much greater than that required for low rise and slow speed elevators.

We spend a great deal of time with elevator owners in efforts to convince them that it is safer and more economical to replace elevators rather than spend the money required to revamp old and obsolete equipment. Much time and effort is required in discouraging the use of unsafe, improvised elevators such as electric hoists attached to a car which has no safety devices. Serious injuries and fatalities are the likely result of the use of such equipment.

A summary of the work of the Bureau is contained in Table 7.

TABLE 7 BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES JULY 1, 1952-JUNE 30, 1954

Approval of plans and specifications for new installations	361
Approval of plans and specifications for major repairs and	
alterations of existing installations	42
Test and inspection of new elevator installations	362
Test and inspection new dumbwaiters	57
Certificates issued for new installations	402
Regular inspection of existing elevators	1,219
Elevators condemned for future use	18
Compliance inspections	327
Elevator accidents investigated	8
Conferences with various elevator concerns and city building officials	145
Test and inspection of new escalators	8

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

S. F. HARRISON, Supervisor



S. F. HARRISON

THE NORTH CAROLINA Boiler Law is an important factor in the protection of life and property from the disastrous results of high and low pressure boiler and hot water tank explosions. The usefulness of this law increases proportionately with the growing power demands of an industrially expanding State.

Without an inspection service adequate to determine the need for periodic boiler repairs and replacements, boilers will deteriorate more rapidly and the likelihood of expensive and

destructive explosions will increase. When an inspection is made by either the State Boiler Inspector or by an Insurance Company Inspector, the owner or operator of the boiler inspected is instructed in the safe care and maintenance of his boiler. Such instruction helps the boiler and tank owners financially. It also undoubtedly helps to prevent explosions.

The North Carolina Boiler Law, which is strictly a safety measure to prevent loss of life and property, covers all high pressure boilers, low pressure boilers, hot water boilers and hot water supply tanks, except those which are specifically exempt under General Statute 95-60.

According to all reports received by the Boiler Bureau during the 1952-1954 biennium, there was only one tank explosion which resulted in an estimated \$300.00 damage to building and damaged several hundred bushels of wheat next door. This was a 45-gallon gas-fired tank located in a cafe. There were two furnace explosions of low pressure boilers, causing one death and seven persons severely burned, with minor property damage. One hot water jacketed boiler (being used as a stove) exploded, injuring three people seriously. No high pressure or low pressure boiler explosions were reported to us during the biennium.

During the last two years, this Bureau gave priority to individual and special requests for boiler inspections. We operated with a staff of four inspectors and four office employees at the end of the biennium. The first two months of this biennium, we had only one boiler inspector. By September, 1952, we had three inspectors and in Feb-

ruary, 1953, we had four, making a total of three full-time field boiler inspectors and the Chief Boiler Inspector.

The Supervising Boiler Inspector, who is located in Raleigh, spends a considerable portion of his time in the office handling essential correspondence and supervising all phases of the Bureau's work. This work includes checking the inspection reports sent in by Insurance Company Boiler Inspectors, who are authorized representatives of the State insofar as inspection of insured boilers is concerned, checking blue prints on shop inspected boilers and tanks in instances in which the State Inspector makes the shop inspections, making field assembly inspections in cases where the boilers are assembled in the field.

The Supervisor has the responsibility of seeing that all boilers operating in the State are in compliance with the Boiler Law.

One State Boiler Inspector is located in Charlotte, making inspections in the southwestern part of the State and shop inspections; one

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES



FRANK CRANE, Chairman.



W. E. SHUPING, JR., Representing insurance companies.



Left to right: Wilkes C. Price, representing licensed heating contractors; W. W. Lloyd, representing operating engineers; R. Gordon Thomas, representing boiler manufacturers; W. H. Ruffin, representing owners and users.

State Boiler Inspector is located in High Point, making inspections in the northwestern part of the State. One State Boiler Inspector is located in Greenville, making inspections in the eastern part of the State. This gives us a fair coverage of the State.

A detailed statistical explanation of the operations of the Boiler Bureau will be found in the accompanying tables concerning inspection activities, revenues received and Boiler Bureau expenses from July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954.

TABLE 8

REPORT OF BOILER BUREAU

REVENUE RECEIVED FOR BIENNIUM JULI 1, 1992 TITRO JUNE	30, 1334.
Certificates fees	\$16,285.00
State inspections	40,606.02
Insurance Company Commissions	
North Carolina Symbol Stamp	30.00
Welders Tested	715.00
TOTAL	\$58,532.02

TABLE 9 COMBINED REPORT OF INSPECTORS' PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

	Number of Inspections	Income
Externals		
External fees collected	\$	5,845.00
External fees due		1,525.00
Internals	2,463	
Internal fees collected		8,706.00
Internal fees due		5,014.00
Generals	6,162	
General fees collected		3,329.00
General fees due		13,515.00
Specials		
Special fees collected		500.00
Special fees due		788.00
Shop inspections		
Shop fees collected		260.00
Shop fees due		2,190.00
Field assembly inspections		
Field assembly fees collected		20.00
Field assembly fees due		240.00
Welders Tested		715.00
Travel collected for specials, shop and field asser		
Inspections	•	276.80

Travel due for specials, shop and field assembly Inspections	703.18
TOTAL Inspections	13,626.98
Dishams	amants
Travel paid to Inspectors \$ Total salaries paid to Inspectors \$	
Total samiles part to inspectors	29,151.68
Total amount paid to Inspectors\$	38.850.44
Towns of T	13,626.98
Total Inspectors' income in excess of disbursements\$	4,776.54
TABLE 10	
BOILER BUREAU ACTIVITIES	
Investigations2	
Accidents 7	
Compliance visits	
Conferences	
Boilers found insured	
Boilers found out of use 124	
Firms found out of business	
Boilers or tanks condemned 51	
Boilers junked 6	
Complaints 2	
Tank Explosion Investigated 1	
Boiler Explosion Investigated 1	
Boiler Furnace Explosion	
TANKELL	
TABLE 11	
BIENNIAL REPORT OF BOILER BUREAU	
JULY 1, 1952 THRU' JUNE 30, 1954	
Reports received	
Bills sent out	
Certificates issued	23,384
Repair Letters	7,027
Correspondence	
Dictated	_,_,_
Composed	858
Follow-up Letters	12,358
Compliance	
Total Fees Received	\$58,532.02

TABLE 12

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

REVENUES AND EXPENSES JULY 1, 1952—JUNE 30, 1954

Attending Board Meetings	\$ 92.15
Salaries and Wages	48,190.18
Office Supplies and Printing	1,222.93
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	2,459.16
General Expense, Bonding Employees, Repairs	1,348.53
Travel Expense	9,945.56
Office Equipment	1,328.13
Total expense	64,586.64
Appropriated	8,753.00
Collections	58,169.34
Total Income	71,290.00
Less: Total Expense	64,586.64
Amount Reverted	6,703.36
State Inspection Fees Due	\$ 1,245.00
Insurance Inspected Boilers, Certificate Fees Due	264.00
TOTAL DUE	\$ 1,509.00
Repairs Pending	

MINE AND QUARRY INSPECTIONS

J. L. FITZGERALD, Mine Inspector



J. L. FITZGERALD

PRODUCTION IN THE North Carolina mining and quarrying industry increased noticeably during the 1952-54 biennium. This increase was due to a stepped-up demand by the federal government for mica, tungsten and asbestos, and continuation of the State's extensive secondary road building program.

Notwithstanding the increase in production, there was an outstanding improvement in the industry's safety record during the biennum, compared with the previous two-year

period. During 1951 and 1952 there were 15 fatalities in the mining and quarrying industry. In 1952 and 1953 there were only two fatalities—one in a mine and the other in a quarry.

Two mine inspectors were kept busy making inspections and promoting safety in the industry during the biennium. Only one inspector was available for this work during half of the preceding biennium.

A large increase in mica production occurred during the biennium due to the federal government's effort to build up a strategic stockpile of this vital defense mineral. Premium prices were paid for ruby and green mica. The greater part of the nation's mica product comes from a few western North Carolina counties. The mineral is used extensively in aircraft.

Tungsten production nearly doubled during the biennium. This mineral also is an essential defense material, being used in the manufacture of high quality steel.

During the closing months of the biennium, a large scale development for mining and refining lithium got under way in a few Piedmont counties. Lithium mining and processing is a comparatively new enterprise for North Carolina. Large quantities of the element will be produced when the facilities being developed begin full scale operations.

TABLE 13
VIOLATIONS AND COMPLIANCES IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SAND AND GRAVEL PITS

July 1, 1952—June 30, 1954

$_{\rm Industry}$	Number Establishments Found In Violation		State Labor Laws	Safety & Health Regulations	Totals
Mines, Quarries, Sand	342	Violations	13	765	778
and Gravel Pits		Compliances	17	703	720

TABLE 14

MINE AND QUARRY ACCIDENTS—1952 & 1953

Kind	Total	Not Compensable	Compensable	Minor	Fatal	Days Lost
Mica	48 92 118	31	14	3	0	737
Feldspar	92	46	30	16	0	1,248
Pyrophyllite and Tale	118	42	29	47	0	1,187.5
Tungsten	441	170	110	160	1	3,061
Kaolin	58	26	13	19	0	1,003
Olivine	4	2	2	0	0	33
Asbestos	2	0	2	0	0	192
Miscellaneous	114	24	10	80	0	382
Stone Products	415	171	128	115	1	7,521.5
Sand & Gravel	157	94	27	36	, 0	831.5
TOTALS	1,449	606	365	476	2	16,196.5

TABLE 15
BIENNIAL REPORT—MINES, QUARRIES AND PITS—FOR YEARS JULY 1, 1952 to JUNE 30, 1954

	No. Oper.	No. Emp.	Executive & Office Payroll	Other Employees Payroll	Quantity in Tons	Value
State Highway Quarries—						
Stone	30	684	\$	\$ 1,320,301.75	3,476,122.15	\$ 4,204,086.70
Stone Products	38	1433	963,442.85	7,669,659.88	20,205,273.94	30,558,848.62
Sand & Gravel	. 17	338	379,317.92	1,757,257.11	7,727,018.84	7,007,928.30
Feldspar	34	256	152,649.87	650,012.89	530,699.35	1,398,019.30
Mica	69	496	167,253.05	1,340,295.78	111,605.20	3,644,187,13
Ilmenite (1952)	1	22	27,570.98	47,894.66	51,380,00	177,295.79
						(Closed in 1953)
Tungsten	1	433	285,486.85	3,093,373.29	362,843.00	12,640,702,32
Pyrophyllite & Talc	8	239	171,438,24	1.045.695.54	235,856.17	3,093,121,48
Kaolin	3	188	32.356.46	800.959.68	568, 161, 53	796,059.00
Olivine	3	36	14.187.92	118,330.92	19,187.80	200, 297, 96
Ashestos	6	25	6,600.00	54,375.73	6,007.83	33,575,40
Miscellaneous	5	185	242,186.61	738,045.35	476,846.64	2,014,684.23
TOTALS	215	4335	\$ 2,515,174.55	\$ 18,636,202.58	33,774,002.45	\$ 65,768,806.23

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY INSPECTIONS

JAMES E. FISHER, Construction Safety Inspector



JAMES E. FISHER

The promotion of safety and accident prevention in the construction industry was started by the Department of Labor on June 1, 1953. The major problem confronting the Department was how best to launch this work in a highly dispersed, yet very hazardous, industry which hitherto had never been approached with the idea of preventing accidents on an industry-wide scale.

With only one employee specially trained and experienced in the problems of the con-

struction industry, the Department decided that the best approach would be to start out on a program of "selling" management upon the need and desirability of setting up safety programs in the individual companies, rather than attempting from the start to concentrate exclusively upon inspection work.

During the concluding year of the biennium, almost every contractor in the State was contacted with the idea of setting up long range programs for promoting safety on construction projects. The construction safety inspector was immediately successful in assisting seven companies in setting up safety programs suitable to their individual needs. These seven companies have all reported favorable records at the end of their first six months of organized accident prevention work.

While it has not been possible to convince every contractor of the need for a safety program in his company, the Department has been successful in persuading a majority of members of the industry to keep records of their accidents. This has a two-fold purpose. First, it furnishes the Department with information from which statistical reports can be compiled and furnished to the industry. Second, it helps to make the individual contractor cognizant of his own problems, and furnishes him a means of measuring the success of his accident prevention efforts.

Educational materials have been compiled at intervals and sent out to key personnel in the construction industry. For example, a pamphlet was prepared which dealt with accident causes in trenches and excavations. Sent to all members of the construction industry, this pamphlet drew favorable comment from several contractors. Also, for the first time, a two-year statistical comparison of the number, cause, and type of construction injuries was compiled and circulated to the industry.

As this initial promotional work neared completion, the construction safety inspector began to concentrate more upon project inspections. A total of 58 individual project inspections were completed during the last two months of the biennium. In the course of these inspections, every effort was made to work with the job superintendent in working out the maximum degree of safety in all of the project operations. Whenever violations of the N. G. Gonstruction Industry Safety Code were found, they were discussed with the project superintendent and steps were taken to correct them.

Another important feature of the construction safety inspector's work is the investigation of accidents. A total of eight accidents, six of which involved fatalities on the job, were investigated during the concluding year of the biennium. In these investigations, every detail of the accident was looked into and every possible effort was made to ascertain the cause. At the completion of every investigation, recommendations were made to prevent recurrence of the accident.

From time to time, the construction safety inspector has met with the supervisory personnel of various companies for the purpose of pinpointing trouble spots in their safety programs. The inspector has held a total of 182 conferences with contractors, employees and labor representatives. In two instances, the inspector has figured out practical safety devices which have been installed on hoisting equipment to prevent possible injuries to workers.

At the end of a 12-month initial period of work in the construction industry which has ranged from project inspections and accident investigations to organizing safety programs and "selling" the industry on safety, we are pleased to report a growing interest and cooperation on the part of construction management. As the program progresses, more and more attention can be given to routine project inspections and direct work with the project superintendents. It is on this level that the real work of accident prevention has proven most effective.

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

GAIL BARKER, Director



GAIL BARKER

In Submitting this Biennial Report, the Division of Conciliation wishes to extend its sincere thanks and express its appreciation to the representatives of management who bear the responsibility for labor-management relations in the plants, shops and factories of North Carolina, the union representatives and committees representing the employees in these industrial enterprises, and to the attorneys who practice in this field, for the cooperation this Division has received from them in performing the duties and functions of conciliation and mediation.

During the 1952-1954 biennium, 329 cases presenting unresolved problems in labor-management contract negotiations, came to the attention of the Division of Conciliation. These cases directly involved more than 100,000 workers.

The Division also responded to requests for assistance in settling grievances involving individuals and small groups of workers. Cases of this type are not included in the 329 total. Also, frequent requests for information about the conciliation, arbitration and related laws were acted upon. Consultations, both in the offices and in the field, on labor-management relations are handled as routine and on a day-to-day basis and no attempt is made to record these matters statistically.

Representatives of the Division actively participated in 258 of the 329 cases, attempting to assist the parties in arriving at mutually satisfactory settlements of their differences. Increasingly noticeable in the



recent past was the disposition of both labor and management representatives to settle their problems by negotiation.

There were 47 strikes during the biennium. The Conciliation Division made strenuous efforts to help the disputants compromise their differences, so that the losses to labor, management, owners and the public could be held to a minimum. The 14 strikes and 21,686 mandays idle during the second half of the biennium (July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954) are the lowest ever recorded in any fiscal year during the 12 years of the Division's existence.

The 329 cases were distributed among 16 different industries (plus a "miscellaneous" classification), with furniture and lumber (56 cases), textiles (47 cases), and transportation (42 cases) leading the others; these three industries also topped the list in the previous biennium (1950-1952). Table 16 gives a complete breakdown of the distribution of cases by industry.

Table 17 presents a monthly summary, including fiscal year totals, of the number of cases coming to the Division's attention, and the approximate number of workers directly involved.

Table 18 presents a monthly summary, including fiscal year totals, of strikes, workers idle, and man-days idle.

Table 19 presents a summary, on a calendar year basis, of the number of cases, workers directly involved, number of strikes, workers idle, man-days idle and the North Carolina percentage of the national total of man-days idle. This table includes data from the year 1941, when the Conciliation Division was created, through 1953.

Knowledge of an existing controversy generally was brought to the attention of the Service by the initiating party desiring to amend or terminate the existing contract, giving the thirty-day notice required by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. These notices were acknowledged promptly by the Service, with a copy of the acknowledgement always being sent to the other party to the contract. In order to encourage the parties to settle their own differences, it was constantly emphasized that it was our sincere hope that the parties would reach amicable agreement through collective bargaining and free discussions.

Whenever the parties were unable to reach agreement through their own endeavors, the services of the Conciliation Service were offered. Contact was maintained with the parties during the thirty-day notice period. In cases in which the parties had failed to reach agreement during that period, a representative of the Conciliation Service called the parties together and endeavored, through conciliation and mediation, to bring about a meeting of minds and an understanding concerning the issues in dispute.

One strike dominated the man-days idle total for the biennium. This strike, of five weeks' duration, accounted for a little over 40 percent of all the man-days idle in the entire biennium. There were other strikes which lasted longer, but none of them involved nearly as many workers.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING JULY 1, 1952 TO JUNE 30, 1954 BY INDUSTRY AND BY MONTH* TABLE 16

1		nne	10	
		YAM	25	04- 4 - - 04- 0
		APRIL	25	8012
		MAR.	6	1-02
		FEB.	15.	-4 - 0 4 -
	1953-54	.VAU	9	-01
	195	DEC.	10	
		NOV.	×	3 - 1 - 2
		OCT.	12	0 1-0 10 1 10
		SEPT.	6	
		AUG.	10	4
		10LY	Ξ	2 2 - 2
		NUE	17	-01- 4 -01 - 10
		YAM	19	1 10 10 10
		APRIL	31	
		MAR.	6	8 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1
		FEB.	12	01-00
	1952-53	.NAU	12	- -4 -
	195	DEC.	14	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1
		'AON	10	
		OCT.	10	1
		SEPT.	6	
		Aug.	Ξ	
		10LY	25	- - 4 4 -
	SHJ	VIT WOZ	329	32 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
		INDUSTRY	ALL INDUSTRIES	Building Trades (Construction) Communications. Communications. Communications. Communications. Frood and Kindred Products. Framiture and Lumber. Machinery and Foundry. Personal Service. Personal Service. Rubber. Stoone, Caty, Gaass and Mining. Stoone, Caty, Gaass and Mining. Transportation. Transportation. Transportation. Transportation. Transportation. Misterlaneous.

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and unpublished data.

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1952 to JUNE 30, 1954,

BY MONTH AND FISCAL YEAR.*

MONTH	195	2-53	1953-54		
MONTH	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved	
TOTAL	179	68,018	150	33,838	
July	25	8,573	11	3,339	
AugustSeptember	11	4,266 1,909	10 9	1,371 1,822	
OctoberNovember	10 10	1,577 6,402	12	1,032 1,752	
December January	14 12	1,177 6,907	10	1,045 2,609	
February March	$\frac{12}{9}$	2,047 11,880	15 9	2,758 955	
AprilMay	31 19	8,996 4,800	25 25	6,325 9,359	
June	17	9,484	10	1,471	

^{*}Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 18
STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1952 to JUNE 30, 1954,
BY MONTH AND FISCAL YEAR.*

				-			
		1952-53		1953-54			
MONTH	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	
TOTAL	33	13,883	239,584	14	1,404	21,686	
July August September October November January February March April May June	0 4	3,413 254 248 197 0 35 1,333 0 1,236 2,365 4,802 0	23,043 3,655 14,732 3,250 0 350 7,446 0 23,210 55,954 107,944 0	2 3 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 2 2 0 0	210 124 0 0 30 0 103 260 132 0 545	450 696 0 0 300 0 2,200 750 14,360 0 2,930 0	

^{*}Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 19
LABOR-MANAGEMENT CASES AND STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA*

Year	Number of Situations	Workers Involved	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-days Idle	Percent of Nationa Total
1941	State Concilia Established	tion Service	34	18,731	105,085	.5
1942	109	64,827	26	4,826	24.354	.6
1943	201	114,865	57	18,511	103,368	.8
1944	187	75,584	45	11,056	68,057	.8
1945	113	40,355	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	109	37,424	56	14,400	452,000	.4
1947	193	61,212	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	202	103,186	22	2,698	59,420	.2
1949	180	53,245	18	3,850	136,130	.3
1950	148	38,392	31	12,700	75,700	.2
1951	183	54,276	38	24,300	508,000	2.2
1952	173	63,557	37	15,600	277,000	.5
1953	160	54,475	25	10,100	196,000	.7

^{*}Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Department of Labor, Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciniation Service and Unpublished data

ARBITRATION SERVICE



A LABOR CONTRACT without an arbitration clause is rare today. Latest federal figures show more than 80 percent of all contracts now require arbitration of grievances—as a last resort—through an impartial third party. Little more than a decade ago, few did.

Early resistance to arbitration was largely due to refusal of the contracting parties to surrender the right to make final decisions on disputed issues. Now, they pretty much agree that an impartial viewpoint is helpful in settling arguments over the day to day application of contract terms.

The Department of Labor attempts to promote the settlement of differences between labor and management. Through frank and open discussion of their differences and by the mutual exercise of good will, labor and management in North Carolina have been able in most instances to settle their problems peacefully and satisfactorily. The assistance of the Conciliation Service often is instrumental in bringing about such settlements.

Differences between labor and management are not always ironed out in collective bargaining. In those instances where the parties are unable to reach agreement, the machinery of arbitration established under North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act is available to them. This method has proved itself very useful by bringing about expeditious decisions on the disputed issues.

The Voluntary Arbitration Act gives legal status to contracts entered into by labor and management which provide for arbitration of disputes which may arise in the future. Where the parties' contract permits "demand" arbitration, the Act empowers the Commissioner of Labor to appoint an arbitrator at the request of either party; the Act further provides for the legal enforceability of arbitration awards made under its provisions.

Getting quick disposition of the disputed issues is one of the prime attributes of arbitration. Because of that fact, the Department of Labor makes all requests for arbitration a first order of business.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Commissioner of Labor has maintained since 1945 a list of qualified, public-spirited citizens who have served as arbitrators under the Act. The personnel of the list of arbitrators has changed from time to time due to resignations and new appointments. The present list of 18 arbitrators is composed of men who have gained experience in previous government or private arbitration work.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS

Serving under the provisions of the *Voluntary Arbitration Act of 1945*(Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor)



BARRETT, GERALD A., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of business law, University of North Carolina; member of panel of arbitrators, National Academy of Arbitrators, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; born, New York; A.B. degree, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., LL.B. Columbia University, Law School, New York; before joining the faculty of the University of North Carolina he was engaged in the private practice of law; was director of Office of Economic Stabilization and Office of Price Administration for the Territory of Hawaii during World War II.



Calhoon, Richard P., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of personnel administration, University of North Carolina; member of arbitration panel, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; born, Sewickley, Pa.; A.B. University of Pitsburgh, 1930, M.A. University of Pitsburgh, 1932, graduate work University of Pitsburgh, 1934, graduate Business Training College, Pittsburgh; assistant to factory manager, Ansco Company, 1936-'37; industrial relations U. S. Rubber Company, 1937-'41; personnel director Kendall Mills, 1941-'46; author, "Moving Ahead on Your Job", McGraw-Hill, 1946, "Survey of Personnel Administrator's Opinions", 1948; "Problems in Personnel

Administration", Harper and Brothers, 1949, "Relationships Between Wages, Wage Payment Methods, and Personnel Efficiency in the Furniture Industry", 1951.



DAVIS, LEMUEL H., Raleigh, N. C., lawyer and dairyman. Engaged in private law practice, specializing in labor relations. Member North Carolina and Virginia Bar Association. Born, Davis, N. C., A.B. Wake Forest College, Law, Wake Forest Law School, Graduate student, Columbia University. Five years in school administration in Eastern North Carolina. Nearly fourteen years with United States Department of Agriculture and as regional attorney (Richmond, Va., and Birmingham, Ala.) office of Solicitor, United States Department of Labor.



FRIEDLAENDER, MARC, Greensboro, N. C., professor, Department of English, The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; member, Modern Language Association of America, American Association of University Professors, Arbitration Panel, American Arbitration Association; born, Columbus, Georgia; A.B., Princeton University, M.A., Harvard University Law School; Ph.D., University of Chicago; public panel member War Labor Board; author of various articles in the field of belles lettres.

GUTHRIE, PAUL N., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of economics, Department of Economics, University of North Carolina; member, arbitration panels American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; charter member National Academy of Arbitrators; born, Greenville, Tenn.; B.A., University of Tennessee, M.A. and Ph.D., Columbia University; author of various reviews; editor, "The Path I Trod"; former vice chairman and public member, National War Labor Board, Region IV; director disputes division, National War Labor Board, Region IV; chairman Southern Textile Commission; director wage stabilization, National Wage Stabilization Board.



Heaton, George D., II, Charlotte, N. C., minister, Myers Park Baptist Church; member: State Board of North Carolina Baptist, Social Service Commission of Southern Baptist Convention, commission on Evangelism, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; active member of National Preaching Mission since 1937; member the University Christian Missions; member of missions to military camps and missions to military chaplains; speaker at Southern Industrial Relations Conference for past seventeen years; born, Parkersburg, W. Va., reared in Louisville, Ky.; graduate of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Doctor of Divinity, Georgetown College.



Hobbs, R. J. M., Chapel Hill, N. C., Professor of Business Law and Acting Dean of School of Business Administration of the University of North Carolina; member of North Carolina State Bar Association; panel member of American Arbitration Association; member Board of County Commissioners of Orange County; born, Guilford College, N. C.; A.B. Guilford College, LL.B. Columbia University; formerly engaged in private practice of law in Greensboro, N. C.; Arbitrator and panel chairman National War Labor Board.



JENKINS, RAYMOND, Salisbury, N. C., Professor and head of department of English and dean of faculty, Catawba College; member arbitration panels, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; member, Modern Language Association and American Association of University Professors; born, New Platz, N. Y.; A.B. Cornell University, Ph.D., Yale University, study at British Museum and Public Records Office, London; formerly taught at University of California, Los Angeles, New York University and Duke University; author, contributing to "Studies in Philology", "Shakespeare Association Bulletin" and other publications.





KEISTER, ALBERT S., Greensboro, N. C., professor and head of Department of Economics, Woman's College, U.N.C., since 1924; member board of directors Guilford Nat. Bank and Gate City Sav. and Loan Asso.; editor Southern Economic Journal; arbitrator, American Arbitration Asso.; born, Dayton, Ohio; A.B. Otterbein College, A.M. Columbia Univ., Ph.D. Univ. of Chicago; professor of economics, Cornell College, Iowa, 1911-'20; asst. professor of finance, Univ. of Chicago, 1920-'24; research economist N. C. State Tax Com. summers of 1928-'29-'30; member city council and chairman of finance committee, City of Greensboro, 1933-'39; consultant National Resources Planning Board, 1941; public panel member and

arbitrator, Nat. War Labor Board, 1942-'45. Visiting professor, Universities of Chi-

cago, California and N. C.



LEE, ROBERT E., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of law, immediate past dean Wake Forest Law School; member, Arbitration Panels, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, N. C. General Statutes Commission, N. C. Commission to study laws of Domestic Relations; former Sec.-Treas. American Business Laws Association (1941-'46); Law faculty, Temple University, (1929-'45), professor of law, U. S. Army University, Shrivenham, England, (1945-'46); legal columnist, Philadelphia Inquirer for several years and recently for a group of N. C. newspapers; Regional chief counsel, Office of Price Administration (1951-'53); author: "Advanced Business Law,"

istration (1951-53); author: "Advanced Business Law,"
"Law of Contracts," "Cases on Contracts"; contributor, legal periodicals and encylopedias; born, Kinston; B.S. and LL.B. Wake Forest College; M.A. Columbia University, LL.M. and S.J.D. Duke University, postgraduate study at N. Y. University and University of Pennsylvania.

LIVENGOOD, CHARLES H., JR., Durham, N. C., professor of law and University marshal, Duke University; member Arbitration Panels, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; chairman, Committee on Wage-Hour Legislation, American Bar Association; Committee on labor law, N. C. Bar Asociation; council, Labor Law Roundtable, American Association of Law Schools; member, American Law Institute, American Judicature Society, American Association of University Profesors; Lt.-Cmdr., USNR (ret.); Admitted N. C. bar (1935), N. Y. bar (1936); associate, law firms, New York City (Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, 1934-37; Townsend and Lewis, 1937-40); chief,

wage-hour section, office of U. S. Solicitor of Labor (1940-'42); military service (1942-'45); member, law firm, Durham, N. C. (Kennon & Livengood, 1945-'48); lecturer in labor law (University of N. C., 1948; George Washington University 1949); consultant, U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations (1950); associate editor, "Journal of Legal Education" (1951-'52); public member, Wage Stabilization Board, Region IV (1952-'53); author, "The Federal Wage and Hour Law" (1951; rev. ed., 1952), and articles in various legal periodicals; born, Durham, N. C.; A.B., Duke University; LL.B., Harvard University.

Lynch, Herbert A., Charlotte, N. C., Engineer (Industrial and Management), Herbert Lynch & Associates (Management Engineers), Instructor, Extension Division, N. C. State College; member, American Arbitration Association Labor Panel, Professional Engineers of N. C., National Society of Professional Engineers, American Institute of Industrial Engineers, Society for Advancement of Management, National Association of Cost Accountants, Charlotte Engineers Club; Past member, Dupont Rayon Co., Richmond, Va. (Foreman); Eagle Pencil Company, New York, N. Y. (chief Ind. Eng.), Research Division N.Y.U. (Research Assoc.), Supervising Engineer, J. D. Woods & Gordon, Toronto, Canada; Author:



"Basic Motion Timestudy" and "Rating of Timestudies"; Born, Wilmington, N. C.; B.S., N. C. State College; M. New York University; Dr. New York University.

MAGGS, DOUGLAS B., Durham, N. C., professor of law, Duke University; member bars of North Carolina, California, District of Columbia and U. S. Supreme Court; arbitration panels, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; visiting professor of law at Columbia University, Yale University, University of North Carolina, University of Chicago, Cornell; Solicitor U. S. Department of Labor, 1943-'45; chief legal consultant, Office of Emergency Management 1942-'43; chief consultant, Board of Economic Warfare, 1942; special assistant to U. S. Attorney General, 1938-'39, 1942-'43; chief, Wage Hour Unit, U. S. Department Justice, 1939; general editor, selected "Essays on



Department Justice, 1939; general editor, selected "Essays on Constitutional Law" and author, articles in various legal periodicals; born, San Francisco, California; A.B. and J.D., University of California, S.J.D., Harvard.

MEMORY, JASPER L., JR., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of education, director of placement and director Summer Session, Wake Forest College; editor, Wake Forest College Alumni News 1936-'46; chairman, Merit System Council of North Carolina 1943-'53; member, Arbitration Panel, American Arbitration Association; supervisor, North Carolina High Schools 1925-'29; formerly: accountant, Bank of Whiteville; operator, cotton gin, Whiteville; author, "Elementary Statistical Techniques", "Selected Prose of John Charles McNeill"; co-author, "North Carolina High School Manual"; born, Whiteville, N. C.; B.A., Wake Forest College, M.A., Columbia University, New York City.



MILLAR, WILLIAM H. F., Waynesville, N. C.; Attorney, (Millar, Medford and Millar); Secretary-Director, Aladdin Industries, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; Aladdin Radio Industries, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; Member, Panel of arbitration American Arbitration Association; Formerly member Law Firm Levering and Millar, Chicago, Ill.; Born, Chicago, Ill.; LL.B. Chicago Law School.





Soule, William C., Wake Forest, N. C. Professor of Labor Law, Wake Forest College February 28, 1920 Iuly 26, 1953



Spengler, Joseph J., Durham, N. C., professor of economics and business administration, director of graduate studies in economics and business administration, Duke University, Durham; member, American Arbitration Asociation and American Statistical Association; Member Social Science Research Council; public member, War Labor Board; regional executive, Office Price Administration; consultant; U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Board, U. S. Treasury; author and contributor to many economic, sociological and related professional journals and publications: born, Piqua, Ohio; A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Ohio State University.



WETTACH, ROBERT H., Chapel Hill, N. C.; Professor of Law, University of North Carolina; Member, North Carolina Bar Association; arbitrator, American Arbitration Association; Member, National Academy of Arbitrators; Past: public panel member, War Labor Board (1942-'45); Dean of Law School, University of North Carolina (1941-'49); Chairman, N. C. Insurance Law Revision Commission (1944-'47); Assistant Attorney General of North Carolina (1938-'39); member of drafting committee for N. C. Arbitration Act and N. C. Conciliation Act; Articles in legal periodicals; born, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A.B., M.A., LL.B., University of Pittsburgh; S.J.D., Harvard.



WOLF, HARRY D., Chapel Hill, N. C., Professor of Economics, Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Member, North Carolina Unemployment Commission since July, 1941; Charter Member, National Academy of Arbitrators; Arbitrator, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; Past Associate and Public Regional Member, National War Labor Board; Member, Industry Committee Fair Labor Standards Act; Draftor, Statute creating North Carolina Department of Labor; Author: "The Railroad Labor Board (1927)", "Collective Bargaining on The Railroads" in "How Collective Bargaining Works (1942)"; Born, Sheldon, Illinois; B.S., Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia; M.S. and Ph.D., University

of Chicago.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

C. L. Beddingfield, Director



C. L. BEDDINGFIELD

THE NORTH CAROLINA apprenticeship law is designed as a working arrangement whereby committees of employers and employees, working together, or individual employers, or companies, may promote the training of young workers in the skilled trades of industry; provide reasonably continuous employment; guarantee a living wage; and provide thorough on-the-job training in all phases of the several skilled trades, supplemented by related technical training.

The first consideration of the apprenticeship program is the welfare of the ap-

prentice. It is a known fact that the interests of employers, employees and the public will be served best when the interest of the apprentice is constantly in the forefront.

The Apprenticeship Act provides for the appointment of a State Apprenticeship Council by the Commissioner of Labor, with equal representation of employers and employees. It provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be Chairman of the Council and the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice-Chairman. The law also provides for the appointment of a Director of Apprenticeship, whose responsibility, with the advice and guidance of the Council, is to promote a State-wide voluntary apprenticeship training program covering all of the skilled trades requiring two years or more to become a skilled craftsman. The purpose of this law is to insure that a sufficient number of skilled craftsmen will be trained to meet the needs of industries in the State.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The composition of the State Apprenticeship Council at present is as follows: Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor, Chairman; M. D. Thornburg, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice-Chairman; C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, Secretary; and three members representing employers and three representing employees, as listed below:

NORTH CAROLINA STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL





Left to right: Frank Crane, Chairman; M. D. Thornburg, Vice-Chairman.

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES







Left to right: Dwight L. Casey; A. J. Fox; George Arthur.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES







Left to right: Henry C. Sawyer; Lloyd D. Hardy; W. L. Causey.

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES

Dwight L. Casey, Carolinas Chapter Manager National Electrical Contractors Association

Charlotte, N. C.

A. I. Fox. General Contractor Raleigh, N. C.

George G. Arthur, Director of Training Champion Paper & Fibre Company Canton, N. C.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

W. L. Causey, Business Agent Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union 640 198 North Davie Street Greensboro, N. C.

Henry C. Sawyer, Business Representative International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 553 (AFL) Durham, N. C.

Lloyd D. Hardy, Vice-President Raleigh Central Labor Union Raleigh, N. C.

During the biennium there were four changes in the personnel of the State Apprenticeship Council. Forrest H. Shuford, Chairman, L. P. Kennedy, E. D. Faires and E. T. Dority were lost.

The unexpected death of the honorable Forrest H. Shuford took from the Council its chairman. Mr. Shuford had spent a great deal of time and energy in trying to show the people of the State the necessity of sound apprenticeship training by industry in order that skilled craftsmen would be available to man the skilled jobs in the State and to establish a skilled labor supply that would attract other industries. Mr. Shuford always felt that apprenticeship was the route by which young people could rise to eminence as skilled craftsmen and that without craftsmanship the vision of the architect and the blueprint of the engineer could not be transformed into actuality.

Mr. L. P. Kennedy found it necessary to resign due to increased responsibilities in his work. Mr. E. D. Faires resigned to devote all his time to his job and Mr. E. T. Dority retired from his trade as machinist.

The four new members of the Council are Mr. Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor, appointed by Governor Umstead as successor to Mr. Shuford as Commissioner of Labor. Mr. Dwight Casey, Manager Carolina Chapter National Electrical Contractors. Henry C. Sawyer, Business agent for electrical workers Union No. 553, Durham, N. C. and Lee Causey, Business Agent for Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union No. 640, Greensboro, N. C. All four of the new members are strong advocators of apprenticeship training.

The Apprenticeship Council is now recognized as the sole registration authority for apprenticeship training in North Carolina in connection with the National Defense Training Program, which includes improvement of working skills and advanced workers' training. The Council works in close cooperation with other State and Federal agencies in the advancement of this program. It also serves as the certifying agency for registered apprenticeship training programs in connection with the deferment of apprentices from the draft until their training has been completed. It is the approving agency for all apprenticeable trades and occupations for veterans training under Public Law 550 passed by the 82nd Congress.

At the beginning of the biennium it was thought that the fluctuation in registered apprenticeship programs and registered apprentices had leveled off and that the number of programs and apprentices in training would remain on a constant level for the next few years. However, there has been a constant increase in both the registered apprenticeship training programs and apprentices training under these programs.

The biennial report of June 30, 1952 gave a total of 2,514 active apprenticeship training programs registered in the state with 2,965 apprentices training under these programs.

During the biennium 1952-1954 a total of 1,607 new programs were approved and registered and 3,788 additional apprentices were registered. A total of 438 programs were cancelled during the biennium. A total of 1,152 apprentices completed their training; 108 were suspended for the duration of their military service; and 1,926 registrations were cancelled. The large number of cancellations was due to the refusal of veterans to complete their training after their G.I. subsistence benefits had been exhausted.

COMPLETIONS

The 1,152 apprentices who completed their training during the biennium were awarded their Certificates of Completion. These apprentices have now taken their places as skilled craftsmen in the industries of the State. As of June 30, 1954 a total of 2,679 apprentices had received Certificates of Completion since the beginning of the State apprenticeship training program. Tables 23 and 24 present in detail the distribution of these former apprentices by industry and by occupational groups.

Our records indicate that there will be 600 or more apprentices completing their training each year through 1956.

Other on-the-job training programs: During the biennium 161 training programs for other on-the-job training programs were ap-

proved and certified to the Veterans Administration for training veterans under the provisions of Public Law 550 in occupations that were not apprenticeable but were component parts of apprenticeable trades. The veterans trained under these programs in most cases will become production line workers in industries of the state.

The skilled labor market in most sections of the State continues to show a shortage of skilled workers and craftsmen. This fact indicates that apprenticeship training must be further advanced in order to meet the demands of the State's expanding industries.

TABLE 20 REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS, PARTICIPATING ESTABLISHMENTS, AND APPRENTICES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM $_{\rm June~30,~1954}$

	Type of Program*								
	Group			Individual					
•	All types				Not-joint				
4		Joint	Not-joint	Joint	No Union	Union Waiver			
Programs, Total	3688	29	4	17	3636	2			
Programs with no Apprentices	1849	2	0	6	1841	0			
Programs having Apprentices	1839	27	4	11	1795	2			
Establishments Participating in all Programs Establishments Participating in Frograms	3960	265	40	17	3636	2			
having Apprentices	2103	255	40	11	1795	2			
Apprentices, Total	3582	504	73	63	2936	6			
Apprentices per Program having Apprentices Apprentices per Establishment in Programs	1.9	18.7	18.3	5.7	1.6	3.0			
having Apprentices	1.7	2.0	1.8	5.7	1.6	3.0			

Group not-joint More than one establishment participating, but the program affectuated by representatives of one party only.

Individual joint One establishment only, with joint representation of management and organized labor to effectuate the over-all program.

Individual not-joint (No union) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because of the absence of an interested union.

Individual not-joint (Union waiver) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only,

to effectuate the over-all program.

because union has waived participation.

*Group joint

More than one establishment participating, and a joint committee of labor and management

TABLE 21
REGISTERED PROGRAM—OCCUPATIONS, AND EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE OF REGISTERED APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP

June 30 1954

			June 30	0, 1954								
	Occu-	Prog- Occups	All Ex-			Exp	ected (Comple	tion D	ate		
	Group Code (1)	Per Occup- Group (2)	pected Com- ple- tions	Before 1954	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
All Occupation Groups Commercial Artist Draftsman Laboratory Technician Laboratory Technician Cook (Except Private Family) Barber, Beautician Technicial and Personal Service	01 02 03 04 05 06	4895 0 2 12 3 5 1	3582 0 1 6 2 2 0	172 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	456 0 0 1 0 0 0	595 0 0 0 0 1	805 0 0 0 1 1 0	1157 0 1 3 1 0 0	349 0 0 2 0 0 0	36 0 0 0 0 0	12 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
(N. E. C.) Brick, Stone, Tile Layer Carpenter Cement Finisher Painter (Construction) Plasterer Plumber, Pipefitter Roofer, Slater Construction Occupations (N. E. C.) Electrician (Not Construction) Electrician (Construction) Machinist Tool Maker, Die Sinker	09 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 21 22 26 27	76 210 291 22 113 62 382 4 60 11 323 137	63 141 269 6 46 70 339 1 70 8 485 128	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 23 \\ 19 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ 25 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 36 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	1 30 55 0 3 21 49 0 11 0 75 13	17 36 47 3 5 22 51 0 17 3 98 24 2	30 34 54 1 15 4 67 1 18 0 107 20	12 17 68 1 15 3 96 0 19 5 131 57	1 1 26 0 3 4 45 0 1 0 38 12 2	2 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Polisher, Buffer (Metal) Machine Shop (N. E. C.) Jeweler, Watchmaker Engraver Sheet Metal Worker Moider Foundry Worker (N. E. C.) Boilermaker Structural Iron Worker Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	28 29 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	0 0 16 13 188 21 1 1 13	0 0 10 1 174 6 0 1 11	0 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 2	0 6 2 0 23 3 0 0 3	0 0 3 0 23 2 0 0 2	0 0 3 1 40 0 0 1 2	0 0 2 0 60 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0 20 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman Millwright Railroad Mechanic and Repairman Airplane Mechanic and Repairman Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.) Compositor, Typesetter Electrotyper, Stereotyper Lithographer Photoengraver Pressman (Printing) Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.) Stationary Engineer Hoistman, Craneman Glazier Miscellaneous Occupations	41 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 54 55 61 62 63	1575 6 1 6 410 130 8 0 10 143 31 0 17	793 4 1 1 274 118 14 0 7 103 19 0 0	7 0 0 0 3 6 0 0 0 3 2 0 0	72 0 0 0 13 14 2 0 0 14 3 0 0 3	113 0 0 0 31 13 1 0 1 11 3 0 0	162 0 0 1 69 18 2 0 2 16 2 0 0 4	357 1 0 119 23 3 0 3 32 7 0 0 2	82 3 0 0 38 18 4 0 0 17 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 16 2 0 1 8 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
(N. E. C.) Powerhouse Operator Lineman	$\frac{69}{71}$	6 1 37	3 0 61	0 0 1	1 0 3	0 0 7	1 0 18	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 27 \end{array}$	0 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Meateutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse) Nonmanulacturing (N. E. C.) Baker Loomfixer Furrier Milliner Dressmaker Tailor Cabinetmaker Millman Upholsterer Shoe Repairman Stonecutter Optician, Lens Grinder Painter (Not Construction) Pattern Maker (Not Paper) Manufacturing Occups, (N. E. C.)	73 79 81 82 84 84 85 86 87 88 91 92 93 94 95 96	75 555 8 7 0 0 0 1 170 17 70 8 16 126 12 7	51 30 6 12 0 0 1 86 0 48 6 23 14 3 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 0 3 0 13 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 22 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{array}$	28 13 2 1 0 0 0 1 17 0 19 4 3 7 1 0	11 13 3 1 0 0 0 0 19 0 18 1 1 4 1 0	1 0 9 0 0 0 0 7 0 2 0 0 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

¹For content see Table 6.

²Program—occupation is an occupation in a program. Because some programs include more than one occupation total program-occupations exceed total program.

TABLE 22

JOURNEYMEN EMPLOYED, AND ESTIMATED POTENTIAL APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, IN PROGRAMS CURRENTLY REGISTERED AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP.

OCCUPATION CROUP		Ti dimental	Appr	entices	Ratio		
OCCUPATION GROUP	Occup. Group Code	Estimated - Journey- men	Actual	Estimated Potential	Actual	Poten- tial	
All Occupation Groups		27,784	3,582	18,250	7.8	1.5	
Commercial Artist	01	0	0	0	0	0	
Draftsman	02	6	1	6 36	6.0 6.0	1.0	
Laboratory Technician	03 04	36	6 2	9	4.5	1.0	
Photographer Cook (Except Private Family)	05	15	2	15	7.5	1.0	
Barber, Beautician	06	3	0	3	0	1.0	
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.)	09	288	63	236	4.6	1.2	
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	1,678	141	941	11.9	1.8	
Carpenter	12	4,348	269 6	1,746	$\frac{16.2}{47.7}$	2.5 2.6	
Cement Finisher	13 14	286 719	46	110 383	15.6	1.9	
Painter (Construction)	15	576	70	294	8.2	2.0	
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	2.148	339	1,549	6.3	1.4	
Roofer Slater	17	36	1	16	36.0	2.3	
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	398	70	255	5.7	1.6	
Electrician (Not Construction)	21	87	405	1 502	10.9	1.5	
Electrician (Construction)	22 26	1,631 921	485 128	1,202 561	3.4	1.4 1.6	
Machinist Tool Maker, Die Sinker	27	26	9	22	2.9	1.2	
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)	28	- 0	ő	-0	0	0	
Machine Shop (N. E. C.)	29	0	- 0	0	0	0	
Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	48	10	48	4.8	1.0	
Engraver	32	39	1 1 1	39	39.0	1.0	
Sheet Metal Worker	33 34	1,108	174 6	735 88	$\frac{6.4}{22.5}$	1.5	
Molder Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35	3	0	3	22.3	1.0	
Boilermaker	36	3	1	3	3.0	1.0	
Structural Iron Worker	37	81	- 11	47	7.4	1.7	
Structural Iron Worker Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	43	5	43	8.6	1.0	
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	6,279	793	5,072	7.9	1.2	
Millwright	46	94	4	37	23.5	2.5	
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	47 48	38	1	26	38.0	1.5	
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)	49	1.740	274	1,355	6.4	1.3	
Compositor, Typesetter	51	782	. 118	458	6.6	1.7	
Electrotyper, Stereotyper	52	52	14	36	3.7	1.4	
Lithographer	53	0	0	0	0	1 0	
Photoengraver	54 55	34 545	103	34 437	4.9 5.3	$\frac{1.0}{1.2}$	
Pressman (Printing) Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.)	59	117	19	101	6.2	1.2	
Stationary Engineer	61	0	0	0	0	0	
Hoistman, Craneman	62	25	0	7	0	3.6	
Glazier	63	59	10	51	5.9	1.2	
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. F. C.)	69	30	3	22 7	10.0	$\frac{1.4}{2.1}$	
Powerhouse Operator Lineman	71 72	1,003	61	443	16.4	2.1	
Meateutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse)		265	51	234	5.2	1.1	
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse) Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	169	30	169	5.6	1.0	
Baker	81	32	6	24	5.3	1.3	
Loomfixer		87	12	29	7.3	3.0	
Furrier		0	0	0	0	0	
Milliner Dressmaker		0	0	0	0	0	
Tailor		3	1	3	3.0	1.0	
Cabinetmaker	87	674	86	538	7.8	1.3	
Millman	. 88	63	0	59	0	1.1	
Upholsterer		304	48	232	6.3	1.3	
Shoe Repairman		24 160	6 23	24 71	4.0 7.0	$\frac{1.0}{2.3}$	
StonecutterOptician, Lens Grinder		86	14	78	6.1	1.1	
Painter (Not Construction)		48	3	36	16.0	1.3	
P.ttern Maker (Not Paper)	96	21	0	21	0	1.0	
P. ttern Maker (Not Paper)	99	361	40	196	9.0	1.8	

¹For definitions see Table 6 footnote².

TABLE 23

ALL APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP

JULY 1, 1952 - JUNE 30, 1954

Industry Groups	Industry Group	Number of Apprentices
All Industry Groups		1152
Construction	1	652
Wood Products Mfg	2	45
Machinery Mfg.		48
Metal Products Mfg		0
Auto Repair Services		270
Other Repair Services	6	5
Building Supplies Retail	7	0
Printing		92
Food Preparation	9	3
Personal Services	0	8
Manufacturing N. E. C.	. X	25
Non-Manufacturing N. E. C.	R	4

TABLE 24

APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY OCCUPATION GROUP

July 1, 1952-June 30, 1954

Occupation Group	Occup. Group Code	No. of Appren- tices	Occupation Group	Occup. Group Code	No. of Appren- tices
All Occupation Groups		1152	Millwright	46	0
Commercial Artist	01	0	Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	47	ő
Draftsman	- 02	1	Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	48	Ö
Laboratory Technician	03	0	Mechanic and Repairman		
Photographer Cook (Except Private Family)	04.	0	(N. E. C.)	49	43
Cook (Except Private Family)	05	0	Compositor, Typesetter	51	39
Barber, Beautician Technical and Personal Service	06	0	Electrotyper, Stereotyper	52	. 0
Technical and Personal Service			Lithographer	53	0
(N. E. C.)	09	8	Photoengraver	54	4
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	85	Pressman (Printing)	55	42
Carpenter	12	111	Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.)	59	5
Cement Finisher	13	0	Stationary Engineer	61	0
Painter (Construction)	14	17	Hoistman, Craneman	62	0
Plasterer	15	48	Glazier	63	5
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	171	Miscellaneous Occupations		
Roofer, Slater	17	0	(N, E. C.)	69	1
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	19	Powerhouse Operator	71	0
Electrician (Not Construction)	21	2	Lineman	72	3
Electrician (Construction)	22	116	Meatcutter (Excluding		
Machinist Fool Maker, Die Sinker	26	41	Slaughterhouse) Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	73	2
Polist Definition (Maker	27 28	3	Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	3
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)	28	0	Baker	81	1
Machine Shop (N. E. C.) Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	0	Loomfixer	82	0
Engraver	32	1	Furrier	83	0
Sheet Metal Worker	33	78	Milliner	84	0
Molder	34	18	Dressmaker	85 86	0
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35	0	TailorCabinetmaker	87	0
Boilermaker	36	0	Millman	88	24 6
Structural Iron Worker	37	1	Upholsterer	91	10
Metal Working Occupations	01	1	Chao Popoismon	91	
(N. E. C.)	39	6	Shoe Repairman Stonecutter	93	0 17
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	227	Optician, Lens Grinder	93	17
-aco mente and repairman	-11	221	Painter (Not Construction)	95	1
1			Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	96	0
			Manufacturing Occupations	90	U
			(N. E. C.)	99	6

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

J. M. VESTAL, Chief



J. M. VESTAL

As I RESPECTFULLY submit this, my eleventh biennial report, covering the period from July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954, I do so with a spirit of optimism and an attitude of satisfaction. Information which may not appear herein may be obtained in our previous reports. A glance at all of our reports will show that we have made steady progress in every respect. Detailed references outlining the purpose of this Bureau as one of the divisions in the Department of Labor can be found in Section 7312 (j) of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina. In our efforts to follow the specified

duties we have run into increased problems which did not exist when our division was set up but our major aim remains the same—that of helping our deaf citizens secure gainful employment through which they may become an asset to the State instead of a liability.

With two full-time employees, the chief and his secretary, this Bureau continues to carry on an active campaign against unemployment among the group it serves. New trades resulting from mechanical changes have not diminished the scope of our responsibilities, and modern changes for improvements in this and future ages present difficulties for us. We are confident, however, that with this Bureau standing out as a clearing house our deaf will receive something more than referral cards and letters of recommendations.

Excellent records with regard to absenteeism, tardiness and turnover still sustain our statement that it is good business to hire the deaf. We have just checked our file from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1954, and find that we have no record of any deaf person getting killed while at work. Thirteen have been injured, largely due to insufficient safety practice. On July 1, this year, Mr. Harvey Hopson, a seventy-three-year old deaf man, retired after fifty-five years on the same job, operating an electric paper cutter at the American Tobacco Company in Durham. Mr. Hopson missed only six days of work during all that time, being laid up at different times with a severe cold. He came through all these years without injury, which fact sets him up as one of the many safety motivated deaf employees.

Our Bureau has kept in close touch with changes in the labor market and, as a result, the labor situation of our deaf citizens is at its best. We are happy to report that in most instances we have been successful in removing many barriers that prevented the deaf from securing employment, and now it is our job to keep the barriers down and destroy others that may come up.

With this report, I am presenting a table showing that in the past biennium the Bureau registered 101 applicants. We placed 58 of these in jobs, and for various reasons 13 were cancelled, leaving an active file of 30 to be carried over to the next biennium. Some of these applicants have unfortunate limitations which will make it necessary for them to undergo special training and progress through experimental stages. That the deaf have stuck to their jobs and given satisfactory service is evident because of the low turnover we have had. This tenacity and devotion to duty has so far, enabled us to make placements without encountering the difficulties we once had to overcome.

By request, I have spoken twenty-three times this past biennium at various conventions, banquets and special occasions—both to the deaf and hearing groups. To the deaf I dealt with labor problems and matters not clear to them, and to the hearing groups I spoke on our program and gave information on matters about which they inquired. I also served as interpreter for officials in eleven cases which involved deaf persons from other States who were violating the Fund Raising Project Law by coming here to peddle without a license or permit.

During the past biennium I made 93 official trips in this State, covering 17,776 miles. Follow-up visits were made, checking up to see if the placements were satisfactory to both the employer and the employee. Contacts and interviews with employers and supervisors concerning the possibility of employing additional deaf applicants were made and inquiries were brought up about new job openings in which the deaf might be employed. As usual, my field work has been instrumental in the success we have had in making placements. The employers have demonstrated a very cordial attitude towards our group and have given them employment when conditions permitted. Our educational program, started back in 1933, continues to bring gratifying results.

With reference to the overall employment situation among our deaf citizens, on June 30, 1954, our file shows that approximately 92

per cent of them are employed. Those working in the manufacturing plants earned an average weekly wage of \$58.30. Those employed in the printing trades earned an average weekly wage of \$60.40. On daily papers deaf linotype operators have a weekly average of \$93.00. Our deaf girls holding jobs as file clerks, typists, key-punch operators, addressograph and graphotype operators have earned an average of \$195.00 per month. Our file shows that from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1954, we have had 1,116 men and women to register with this Bureau seeking work. Of this number we have placed 935 in gainful employment. Deducting the number placed from the number registered, we have a difference of 181, a majority of whom have married, left the State, died or have been classified as unemployable. Needless to point out, those placed in jobs have brought additional wealth to the State, both through their productive abilities in action and from the taxes which they have paid upon their income. We continue to have trouble with room and house problems, especially for those offered jobs away from home. This makes it impossible for us to place some of our clients

The best information we have been able to secure from other States is that the labor situation among the deaf, in comparison with that of our State, runs from 70 to 78 percent employed. We do not have figures which would make possible a realistic comparison, but various school publications and other periodicals coming regularly to us make references to the employment situation of their deaf and we cite the above figures from this source. These other States do not have agencies similar to ours.

It is with pardonable pride that I report the complimentary remarks made a year ago by two deaf representatives from Canada. These two men were on a survey tour in the United States, observing the work being done for the deaf by various agencies. They spent two days at our office and they were shown and given information concerning the function of our Bureau. When they left they congratulated North Carolina and said that they had already covered far more than half of the United States and that our set-up was the best they had seen. They stated that they were very much encouraged over having seen what they considered a model for starting an agency in Canada.

In a number of our previous reports we referred to organizations and activities of the adult deaf in our State. With steady employment at good wages, our deaf have been able to make progress in every way and broaden their avenues of activites. We have the North Carolina Association of the Deaf, two divisions of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, and the North Carolina Sunday School Association of the Deaf. These organizations, along with this Bureau, are able to give profitable services, either individually or collectively. Without employment, the deaf would not have these channels of activities, so they naturally feel proud and grateful for their progressive and uplifting set-ups. Apparently, as the psalmist puts it, "Our lines have fallen in pleasant places."

It is with profound gratitude that I repeat here the invaluable cooperation which comes to us from the North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton. This school has called on us time and again to help with difficult problems, especially in connection with future employment for its graduates, and as the boys and girls leave school each year they are referred to this Bureau for placement in jobs. We have, from time to time, kept the School informed on the demand of the labor market and in what trades employers are willing to hire the deaf so that the boys and girls can be prepared to meet the challenge after leaving school. I am happy to report that my stop-overs at the School, when in that vicinity, have proven very helpful to all concerned. When we become familiarized with each individual's problems, it enables the Bureau to make placements more effectively.

Since 1933, as our reports show, we have had valuable co-operation from all other state agencies—the Vocational Rehabilitation, the Public Welfare, the Blind Commission, and others. Our working association with these and others has been very cordial and much good for all concerned has been accomplished. From time to time parents of deaf children have come to our office, making inquiries concerning hearing aids for their child. They also discussed with us the vocational training the child should pursue while in school, and asked about the changes in the labor market and the possibility of the deaf securing positions in certain lines of employment. The parents, as well as our deaf citizens, have been looking more and more to this Bureau for counsel and guidance. We are happy to report that our service in this respect has been satisfactory to them.

In concluding this report, I can see an overall picture of the many accomplishments by this Bureau and visualize what confronts us in the future. In order that we may continue to take advantage of the many new opportunities coming into existence and serve efficiently, we are naturally looking to the coming State Legislature for adequate provision so we can carry on and hold our line.

TABLE 25

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

1952—1954

The state of the s	Registe	red*Placed	Cancelled* *	Active Balance**
Building and Construction	J	4	~	0
Carpenters	. 5	4	1	0
Clerical				
Filing and Clerical		2	1	0
Typist-Clerk		3		5
Machine Operators	6	6		0
Clothing and Textile				
Clipper	. 0	0		0
Knitter	. 4	2	2	0
Other	. 3	0		3
Further Education				
School	. 0	0		0
College	. 7	5		2
Furniture and Woodwork				
Cabinet Maker	. 3	3		0
Dry Cleaning				
Pressing and Laundry	. 4	2	1	1
Hotel				
Kitchen Help	. 1	1		0
Machinery Operator	. 8	6		2
Print Trades				
Proofreader	. 2	0		2
Linotype Operator		11		0
Printer		4		0
Press Feeder		3		0
Photo Finisher	_	0		0
Professional				O .
Teacher or Supervisors	1	1		0
Seamstress		3	2	3
Shoe Repairing		0	_	4
Lumber Company		0	2	1
Miscellaneous		2	4	7
_				
TOTAL	101	58	13	30

^{*} Includes those carried from last biennium.

^{**} Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

^{***} Includes those now on active file.

SUMMARY

A glance at the summary of our report of activity from July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954, shows the following:

Men	62	Placements 38 20	Cancellations** 6 7	Active Bala 12 18	nce* * *
TOTAL	101	58	13	30	
Firm visits Field interviews Official trips made by the					813
Miles traveled by the Chie					

^{*} Includes those carried over from last biennium.

^{**} Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

^{***} Includes those now on active file.

INFORMATION SERVICE

ALMON BARBOUR, Director



ALMON BARBOUR

THE INFORMATION SERVICE of the Department of Labor works in cooperation with all divisions of the Department to promote public understanding of the Department's programs and purposes. The duties of the service also include a considerable variety of editorial work in connection with various publications of the Department.

The Service issues news stories containing exact, carefully prepared, factual information and presents such news in a non-partisan man-

ner. All news releases issued by the Service are believed to be of genuine public interest and utility. The time, space, quality of reporting, and style requirements of the press and radio are kept in mind as operating principles.

The media through which the productions of the Information Service reach the people are newspapers, radio stations, magazines, public addresses, correspondence, and the Department's official monthly bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*.

The Service issued approximately 300 news stories of general or local interest to newspapers and radio stations during the 1952-54 biennium. A large, but undetermined, number of additional news stories concerning plant safety awards were made available to newspapers and plant publications through the cooperation of our safety inspectors located throughout the State, who used form news releases prepared for this purpose by the Information Service.

The Service issued eight feature articles dealing with various phases of the Department's work during the biennium; prepared several articles for publication in the labor press, trade magazines and government publications; edited several radio scripts dealing with the Department's work; edited and assisted in developing various informational pamphlets about various phases of the Department's operations; edited the *Biennial Report*; prepared notes and outlines for a large number of speeches made by the Commissioner of Labor and other Departmental personnel; made special studies of labor and industrial subjects for Departmental use; replied to approximately

300 letters in connection with Departmental information matters; and performed other assorted research and contact jobs.

The Service wrote, edited, proofread, and otherwise prepared for publication 24 monthly issues of *North Carolina Labor and Industry*. The Information Director also made a considerable number of photographs for use in connection with Departmental news and feature stories and other publications.

The Service continued to perform its routine function of informing the people of the State about the Department of Labor's programs and law-enforcement activities. Monthly news stories about industrial employment, earnings, hours of work and building construction were furnished to press and radio. At irregular intervals, the Service furnished news or feature stories about such subjects as industrial accident frequency rates in North Carolina, apprenticeship training programs, employment of the deaf, employment of minors under 18 years of age, the Child Labor Law, conciliation activities, labor-management relations, changes in the cost of living, food prices in North Carolina, wages of the State's industrial workers. safety awards, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, public contracts let in the State by the federal government, building costs, industrial inspection activities, elevator and boiler inspections, foreign visitors studying labor law administration in the State, reports of speeches made by the Commissioner of Labor and reports of all conferences. meetings and conventions having to do with the Department's work which were of significant news interest.

The news and feature work of the Information Service continued to be widely used by the press and radio in North Carolina. It was also put to various practical uses by labor and management.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

C. H. PRITCHARD, Director



C. H. PRITCHARD

To attempt to interpret the large number of statistical tables contained herein presents a difficult task. New records were set during this biennium in some fields, a leveling off process can be observed in others, while still others indicate a definite down turn in the economy of our State.

Nonagricultural employment in North Carolina, which exceeded one million for the first time in December 1951, again reached that level in September 1952 and remained over one million for the next 15 months. Currently we have 50 thousand less people employed than in October 1953.

More than 75% of this drop has occurred in our manufacturing industries. We might hope that the non-manufacturing industries could escape this down turn, but to do so borders on wishful thinking.

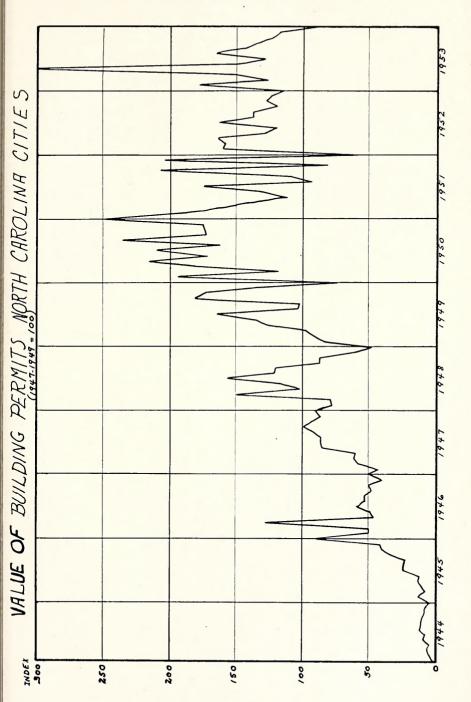
Certain references may be drawn from the figures on the permit valuation of building construction authorized in our 30 cities (incorporated towns of more than 10,000 population). A peak of more than 158 million dollars was reached in 1950. This figure dropped to around 120 million in 1951 and has remained practically constant at that level during 1952 and 1953. Here, again, a pessimistic note—as figures available to date for 1954 indicate a drop of as much as 10% likely will be recorded by year end.

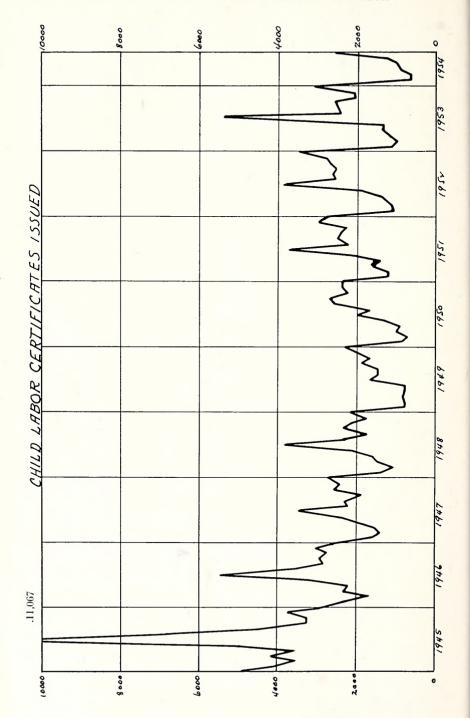
Still a further indication of stability can be found in the number of child labor permits issued. We have been issuing around 25,000 certificates each year for the past several years and 1954 indications are for about the same number.

The decline in employment has not as yet been accompanied by any reduction in wage rates. The average employee is now working at the highest hourly rates he has ever known. This rate now averages \$1.25 per hour in manufacturing industries. In several industries however, notably textile manufacturing and furniture manufacturing, a reduction in number of employees has been accompanied by a reduction in the length of the work week. As a re-

sult, some employees have considerably less take home pay than they did in 1952.

On the basis of available data, it appears inevitable that one must conclude that some of our North Carolina citizens are in a period of depression; many more are keenly aware of a slight regression; while still others seem destined to feel the pinch ere things get better.





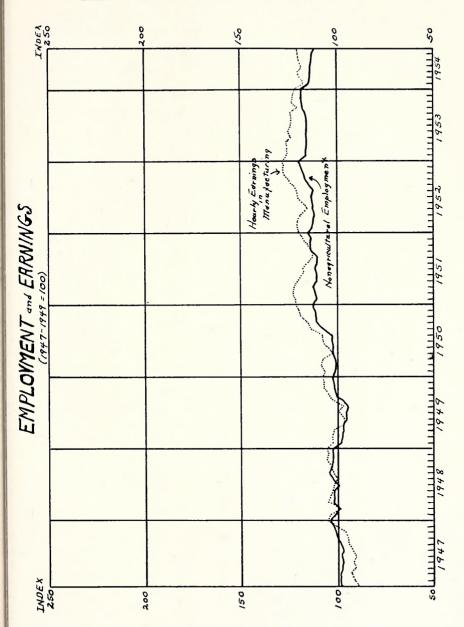


TABLE 27 RETAIL FOOD PRICE INDEX, 7 N. C. CITIES (December, 1950=100)

				$Index^*$			
City	Asheville	Charlotte	Greensboro	Greenville	Raleigh	Salisbury	Wilmington
1950							-
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
951			1		10010	100.0	100.0
March	104.9	104.7	105.8	103.5	106.0	103.0	105.8
June	104.1	103.6	104.9	103.3	104.4	103.1	105.4
September	103.7	104.6	104.9	104.6	105.6	102.6	106.5
December	105.7	104.7	106.4	105.9	106.5	104.8	106.5
952				100.0	100.0	10-1.0	100.0
March.	103.3	102.2	104.4	103.1	103.2	102.8	104.4
June	103.3	104.6	104.6	104.9	104.2	102.2	105.2
September	105.9	107.4	107.2	107.9	108.1	105.9	109.1
December.	101.7	100.9	104.4	103.5	102.9	102.1	105.2
953				10010	102.0	102,1	100.2
March	97.4	95.7	98.8	99.7	99.1	98.6	100.4
June	99.2	97.4	102.2	99.7	100.2	98.6	103.2
September	101.3	98.0	103.5	101.4	101.0	99.2	103.6
December	97.9	95.7	100.8	99.4	100.2	97.4	101.3
954				0011	100.2	01.1	101.0
March	97.0	95.7	100.3	99.1	99.3	97.9	100.1
June	101.2	98.3	103.1	100.8	99.9	101.3	102.5

^{*}Unweighted

TABLE 28 TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS FOR SELECTED YEARS BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE AND BY SEX

				Year			
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Total All Certificates	25,981	26,998	26,118	20,331	16,204	23,718	25,657
Boys		13,922	13,904	10,514	7.970	12,716	13,458
Girls	11,983	13,076	12,214	9,817	8,234	11,002	12,199
Minors 16 & 17 Years of Age	19,608	20,352	19,679	15,245	11,721	18,447	19.104
Boys		10,839	10,829	8,163	5.749	10,115	10.562
First Regular	4,637	5,013	5,166	4,246	2,782	5,815	5,845
Reissued Regular	1,586	1,911	1,696	1.171	871	1,412	2.031
Vacation & Part-Time	4,434	3,915	3,967	2.746	2.096	2,888	2.686
Girls	8,951	9,513	8,850	7.082	5.972	8,332	8,542
First Regular	2,723	3,027	2,883	2.340	2,018	3,753	3.764
Reissued Regular	1,116	1,367	1,166	822	765	1,182	1,651
Vacation & Part-Time	5,112	5,119	4,801	3,920	3,189	3,397	3,127
Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age*	6,101	6.438	6,241	4,906	4,306	5,089	6,348
Boys	3,069	2.875	2,877	2,171	2,044	2,419	2,691
Girls	3,032	3,563	3,364	2,735	2,262	2,670	3,647
Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age**	272	208	198	180	177	182	205

^{*}Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation certificates **Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation certificates and all Boys

TABLE 29

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE FOR SELECTED YEARS BY EMPLOYING INDUSTRY AND BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE

	Year							
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	
Grand Total	19,608	20,352	19,679	15,245	11,721	18,447	19,104	
Manufacturing	7,140	7,608	6,797	5,707	3,839	8,715	10,185	
First Regular Certificates	4,196	4,582	4.219	3.727	2.598	6,258	6,720	
Boys		3,545	3.371	3,016	1,750	4,392	4.627	
Girls		1,037	848	711	848	1.866	2,093	
Reissued Certificates		1,698	1.334	1.034	684	1,248	2.164	
Vacation and Part-Time		1,328	1.244	946	557	1,209	1.301	
Non-Manufacturing		12.317	12,357	9.292	7,703	9,492	8,703	
First Regular Certificates		3,261	3,608	2,750	2,125	3,210	2.807	
Boys		1.276	1.576	1,121	955	1,324	1,139	
Girls		1,985	2,032	1,629	1,170	1,886	1,668	
Reissued Certificates	1.220	1,523	1,459	928	935	1,323	1,481	
Vacation and Part-Time		7,533	7.290	5.614	4,643	4,959	4,415	
Construction		427	525	246	179	240	216	
First Regular Certificates		197	222	109	77	100	82	
		192	219	109	77	99	79	
Boys Girls		5	3	0	0	1	3	
Girls Reissued Certificates		57	69	31	17	23	37	
Vacation and Part-Time	178	173	234	106	85	117	97	

TABLE 30

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA CITIES July, 1952—June, 1954

Asheville Charlotte Durham Greensboro Winston-Salem TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES..... 1.292 3.367 2.046 3,251 3,008 By Sex 1,611 1,640 1,592 1,416 689 $\frac{1,640}{1,727}$ 988 Boys. 1.058 Girls.... 603 By Type Certificate
First Regular
Reissued Regular
Vacation and Part-Time 164 647 210 806 681 30 287 238 511 317 1,098 2,433 1,598 1,934 2,010 By Employing Industry Construction 26 10 41 61 66 Manufacturing_ 107 481 168 1,047 591 -----Nonmanufacturing 1,175 2,845 1,817 2,178 2,351

TABLE 31

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE
July, 1952—June, 1954

				16-17 Yea	rs of Age					12-13
	Total	Fir Reg		Reiss Reg		Vacation Part-		14- Years		Yea of A
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Bog
GRAND TOTAL	49,432	8,546	5,388	2,968	2,176	7,941	9,925	5,544	6,465	4
Alamance	1,406	308	211	103	103	198	223	111	149	7
Alexander	92	30	9	8	0	27	6	7	4	
Alleghany	66	1	50	ő	4	i	4	4	2	
nson	190	7	13	1	7	26	60	24	$5\overline{2}$	
she	20	ó	2	Ô	ó	5	9	0	4	
very	13	6	3	ő	ő	1	3	0	0	
eaufort	220	21	10	5	1	41	65	35	34	
ertie	53	11	0	0	1		7	9	19	
laden	148	13	9	0	2	6	37	28		
runswick						28			31	
uncombe	1 207	1	0	0	0	4	3	6	_5	
uncompe	1,297	88	78	15	15	335	456	250	57	
urke	826	296	144	63	23	66	76	74	84	
abarrus	1,222	538	96	73	19	134	255	55	52	
aldwell	944	309	58	53	16	110	139	129	90	
amden	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
arteret	381	16	33	8	10	51	59	80	113	
aswell	2	, 0	0	ŏ	0	î	0	1	0	
atawba	1,733	383	220	185	66	292	322	133	132	
hatham	134	33	36	0	0	12	14	9	30	
herokee	61	6	18	ő	0	7	10	10	9	
howan	100	9	3	0	1	21	30	17	19	
lay.	7		0			21				
lovelend		1		0	0		0	2	1	
leveland	564	230	85	38	31	23	29	50	78	
olumbus	279	20	16	3	0	31	77	32	100	
raven	444	27	13	10	17	85	106	62	124	
umberland	1,153	165	157	85	117	85	130	131	203	
urrituck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
are	40	: 0	0	0	0	10	14	6	10	
avidson	1,628	399	213	313	98	190	167	141	107	
avie	190	73	20	10	3	58	9	11	6	
uplin	159	23	26	6	2	20	25	22	35	
urham	2,366	143	68	145	94	438	718	332	291	1
dgecombe	203	29	9	7	6	52	23	21	56	•
orsyth	3.016	307	379	145	173	638	690	488	178	
ranklin	141	12	5	2	2	40	28	20	32	
			233							
aston	2,652	715		219	84	570	429	196	206	
ates	11	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	3	
raham	93	1	1	0	0	49	37	4	1	
ranville	169	21	5	5	4	35	42	16	40	
reene	3	1	0	_ 0	0	0	0	2	0	
uilford	5,434	959	536	755	435	823	1,073	424	429	
alifax	461	22	31	2	11	60	115	55	165	
arnett	295	31	127	4	14	8	32	30	42	
aywood	243	11	4	4	0	52	41	80	51	
enderson	263	88	32	4	ő	40	44	36	19	
ertford	57	17	3	0	ŏ	7	4	10	16	
oke	143	19	8	5	2	35	19	20	35	
yde	5	0	0	ő	ő	1		4		
edell	987			64			107		0	
cdcii		239	165	64	55	95	127	93	148	
ckson	28	3	1	0	0	4	10	4	6	
hnston	334	35	> 50	7	7	38	107	51	39	
nes	5	1	1	0	0	_1	1	0	1	
e	356	42	32	6	7	50	69	42	108	
enoir	677	98	74	33	55	83	100	50	184	
ncoln	263	56	31	9	4	37	76	26	24	
acon	19	2	0	0	0	5	8	1	3	
adison	18	2	ő	ŏ	ŏ	4	7	5	ŏ	
artin	0	õ	ő	0	ŏ	0	ó	ő	ő	
cDowell	342	95	33	9	9	69	58	19	50	
look look look	3,367		275	124						
ecklenburg		372			163	843	953	301	336	
itchell	100	22	21	1	1	2	10	9	34	
ontgomery	247	75	56	4	3	30	30	17	32	
oore	262	45	20	7	6	50	22	34	77	
ash	294	27	15	2	1	49	99	28	73	
ew Hanover	1,338	67	67	31	33	301	382	229	153	

TABLE 31—Continued

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY OF ISSUE July, 1952—June, 1954

				16-17 Ye	ars of Age					12-13
	Total	Fin Reg		Reis Reg		Vacation Part-		14- Years		Years of Age
1		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Northamption	41	6	2	1	0	6	11	7	8	0
Onslow	254	28	18	8	3	34	50	46	67	l o
Orange	128	13	9	ŏ	4	27	32	18	25	Ö
Pamlico	97	9	11	1	7	23	34	1	11	Ö
Pasquotank	344	39	25	14	8	70	102	42	44	l o
Pender	73	18	5		0	7	13	8	18	l ä
render				4		17			2	0
Perquimans	56	1	1	0	0		16	19		
Person	192	67	32	9	8	4	12	17	43	0
Pitt	303	7	12	1	0	43	109	44	87	0
Polk	60	24	16	2	1	10	3	3	1	0
Randolph	995	289	305	68	120	0	0	104	109	0
Richmond	528	93	33	18	12	66	120	43	143	0
Robeson	485	29	17	3	3	78	122	80	136	17
Rockingham	747	117	59	11	9	140	182	77	152	0
Rowan	941	281	204	79	79	37	40	95	126	0
Rutherford	411	61	15	8	2	120	95	43	66	1
Sampson	-189	5	7	ĭ	$\bar{2}$	24	69	33	48	0
Scotland	359	52	14	6	13	57	62	44	111	Ö
Stanly	649	176	68	48	44	76	60	65	112	Ö
Stokes	10	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	ď
Current	781	105	146	14	51	75	190	73	127	ď
Surry	55				0	12	190	7	10	0
Swain		6	5	1						
Transylvania	118	14	3	0	0	28	29	20	24	0
Tyrrell	10	0	1	0.	0	1	1	.7	0	0
Union	263	61	96	6	10	4	_2	54	30	
Vance	334	26	22	16	11	48	79	56	66	10
Wake	1,807	314	365	48	64	205	319	264	222	6
Warren	100	5	4	1	0	18	33	10	29	(
Washington	102	2	5	1	2	29	35	9	19	(
Watauga	56	2 2	1	0	0	9	20	8	16	(
Wayne	590	19	33	12	7	124	195	77	93	30
Wilkes	344	61	9	9	2	68	67	33	95	0
Wilson	380	27	37	3	8	76	111	47	41	30
Yadkin	40	8	0	2	1	19	7	2	1	30
	6	2	2	0	0	19	ó	1		
Yancey	0	2	2	U	- 0	0	0	1	1	

TABLE 32

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

July, 1952—June, 1954 and July, 1950—June, 1952

Class of Construction	1	July, 1952 to June, 1954	July, 1950 to June, 1952		Cent of ange
All Construction New Residential New Non-Residential Addition, Alterations and Repairs	8	239,730,974 107,785,652 94,281,856 37,663,466	257,474,456 135,438,076 89,135,222 32,901,158	+	6.9 20.4 5.8 14.5

TABLE 33

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY

July, 1952—June, 1954

	Total	Resid	lential	Non-	4.1.11(1-
	Value	Value	No. of Family Units	Residential Value	Additions, Alterations and Repairs Value
Total All	\$ 239,730,974	\$ 107,785,652	14,690	\$ 94,281,856	\$ 37,663,466
Albemarle	\$ 2,077,186	\$ 1,083,514	155	\$ 741.796	\$ 251.876
Asheville	8,342,724	3,780,251	381	2,908,927	1,653,546
Burlington	5,519,198	2,179,257	368	2,833,312	506,629
Charlotte	50,660,818	18,690,191	2,402	25,136,850	6,833,777
Concord	2,671,336	970,850	138	740,725	959,761
Durham	14,759,320	6,168,622	828	3,240,040	5,350,658
Elizabeth City	1,310,280	509,795	86	642,217	158,268
Fayetteville	1,174,396	691,750	125	291,225	191,421
Gastonia	6,827,598	3,499,410	515	2.231.861	1,096,327
Goldsboro	4,216,182	2,464,760	397	1,034,138	717,284
Greensboro	19,246,979	10,139,176	1.915	6.716.377	2,391,426
Greenville	2,746,850	2,355,500	289	390,600	750
Henderson.	1,104,833	692,791	12	163,471	248.571
Hickory	2,988,742	1,225,175	167	1,151,883	611.684
High Point	9,332,168	4,642,791	729	3,665,257	1,024,120
Xinston	6,559,552	4,442,061	457	1,468,929	648,562
exington	4,551,860	1,721,480	215	2,504,270	326,110
Monroe	1,830,988	878,357	105	726,432	226,110
New Bern	1,118,185	560,855	144	355,330	202,000
Raleigh	38,139,766		1,357		
Reidsville	2,032,220	12,111,083	233	21,570,947	4,457,736
Deales Massac		1,454,250	621	284,120	293,850
Rocky Mount	8,057,765	4,470,523		1,635,875	1,951,367
Salisbury	4,420,278	2,031,571	275	1,802,005	586,702
Sanford	1,772,525	757,199	85	880,849	134,477
Shelby	2,825,230	1,268,350	210	507,125	1,049,755
Statesville	2,901,573	1,705,775	252	825,028	370,770
Thomasville	893,911	545,938	137	287,150	60,823
Wilmington	7,103,159	2,463,521	243	2,784,376	1,855,262
Wilson	4,297,506	3,103,466	473	918,000	276,040
Winston-Salem	20,247,846	11,177,390	1,376	5,842,741	3,227,715

TABLE 34

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY SELECTED YEARS

	1953	1952	1947	1942	1937
Total All	\$ 127,253,127	\$ 117,383,262	\$ 64,226,669	\$ 9,315,312	\$ 17,790,566
lbemarle		\$ 877,655	\$ 729,625	8 *	\$
sheville	3,437,135	3,500,535	2,814,781	134,570	722,689
Burlington		2,373,410	1,869,696	227,780	1
Charlotte	31,042,165	20,836,801	11,248,226	1,188,665	3,483,471
Concord	1,227,830	992,405	264,975	46,137	371,783
Ourham	7,086,658	9,064,817	5,612,132	1,448,993	2,297,216
llizabeth City	586,780	608,575	250,800	362,985	97,445
ayetteville	452,869	3,994,350	1,581,415	876,714	493,203
lastonia	2,835,460	3,068,130	1,543,219	136,194	234,560
loldsboro	1,652,838	2,402,490	739,425	504,900	219,49
reensboro	9,790,942	8,178,728	7,231,761	634,544	2,121,21
reenville		1,750,500	1,454,625	35,363	
Ienderson		442,787	13,200	*	93,40
liekory	1,631,765	1,277,937	1,378,167	69,925	343,52
Iigh Point		3,530,615	2,815,611	371,482	742,34
Cinston	2,920,480	3,736,780	1,008,950	192,300	291,97
exington	2,180,155	3,001,975	1,235,840	85,204	290,97
Ionroe	758,598	1,255,433	527,103	*	
New Bern	607,299	1,420,230	270,155	130,765	152,87
Raleigh	22,497,305	17,767,804	5,421,816	613,611	1,675,05
Reidsville	1,136,720	842,600	619,708	53,675	
Rocky Mount	5,375,069	2,756,403	2,137,250	98,795	450,06
alisbury	2,105,151	2,485,300	956,314	149,391	206,01
anford	1,372,475	872,400	967,600	*	130,65
helby	771,675	2,265,500	652,270	59,462	408,37
tatesville	1,683,406	1,113,667	1,337,250	160,400	143,80
'homasville		428,941	376,975	10,225	51,77
Vilmington	3,551,229	4,623,016	1,493,368	700,766	364,28
Vilson	2,066,531	2,568,925	1,628,265	55,093	377,15
Vinston-Salem	9,076,017	9,344,553	6.046.147	969.373	2,117,25

^{*}Information not available

TABLE 35

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August September. October. November. December.	\$41.66 42.33 42.11 39.82 40.78 41.74 42.02 44.31 44.79 46.48 46.82 47.53	\$1.06 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.09 1.09 1.10 1.14 1.16	39.5 39.2 39.0 36.8 37.8 38.6 40.6 40.9 40.8 40.5
1951— January February March April May June July August September: October November December	\$47.45 47.95 47.72 46.80 45.78 45.86 44.53 43.76 44.02 44.83 45.96 47.19	\$1.17 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.19 1.18 1.17 1.17 1.17 1.17	40.6 40.7 40.4 39.8 38.8 38.6 37.7 37.8 38.3 38.3 39.9
195 2	\$46.77 46.57 46.11 45.08 46.35 46.92 47.07 47.98 48.89 49.78 50.30	\$1.19 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20	39.2 38.9 38.4 37.7 38.6 39.1 39.1 40.0 40.7 41.2 40.9 41.2
1953— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$49.11 49.08 49.32 48.22 48.98 48.19 48.34 48.46 46.99 48.22 47.99 47.86	\$1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.24 1.22 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.24	40.1 39.9 40.1 39.2 39.5 39.3 39.4 38.2 39.2 38.7 38.6
1954— January February March April May June	\$45.63 46.62 47.25 46.38 46.75 47.25	\$1.24 1.24 1.25 1.25 1.26 1.25	36.8 37.6 37.8 37.1 37.1 37.8

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950—			
January	\$38.97	\$.93	42.1
February	39.59	.96	41.3
March	39.57	.96	41.4
April	38.37	.95	40.3
May	40.30	.96	42.0
June	40.34	.96	42.0
July	39.70	.97	41.0
August	42.00	.98	42.8
September	42.21 43.45	1.00	42.3
October	43.54	$\frac{1.01}{1.02}$	42.8
NovemberDecember	43.77	1.02	42.8 42.6
	13.77	1.03	42.0
.951— Ianuari	\$44.06	\$1.04	42 2
January	44.58	1.05	42.3 42.4
FebruaryMarch	44.58	1.06	42.4
April	44.28	1.05	42.1
May	43.78	1.05	41.6
June	43.37	1.06	41.1
July	42.54	1.06	40.1
August	42.37	1.06	40.2
September	43.69	1.07	40.9
October	43.89	1.07	41.1
November	44.02	1.07	41.2
December	44.73	1.08	41.5
1952—			
January	\$44.33	\$1.08	41.0
February	44.56	1.09	41.1
March	44.22	1.09	40.5
April	43.52	1.09	40.0
May	44.80	1.09	41.1
June	44.65	1.09	41.0
July	44.84	1.09	41.0
August	46.27	1.11	41.8
September	47.02	1.12	42.1
October	47.06	1.12	41.9
November	46.63	1.12	41.5
December	48.05	1.13	42.6
1953—			
January	\$47.12	\$1.13	41.6
February	47.31	1.14	41.5
March	47.31	1.14	41.5
April	47.42	1.14	41.6
May	46.97 46.70	1.14	41.2
June	46./0	1.12	41.7
July	47.04	1.15	40.9
August	47.61	1.15	41.4
September	47.33	1.16 1.16	40.8
October	48.49 47.44	1.16	40.9
December.	47.79	1.16	41.2
954—			
January	\$46.33	\$1.17	39.6
February	47.62	1.17	40.7
March	47.50	1.17	40.6
April	46.22	1.17	39.5
May	46.49	1.18	39.4
June	47.67	1.18	40.4

TABLE 37

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN NON-DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average	Average	Average
	Weekly	Hourly	Hours
	Earnings	Earnings	Worked
1950— January February March April June July August September October November December	\$42.50 43.17 42.92 40.27 40.93 42.19 42.76 45.02 45.57 47.40 47.83 48.71	\$1.10 1.12 1.12 1.13 1.12 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13	38.7 38.6 38.2 35.7 36.4 37.5 37.8 39.9 40.4 40.1 39.8
1951— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$48.53	\$1.21	40.1
	49.03	1.22	40.2
	48.74	1.22	39.9
	47.67	1.22	39.0
	46.63	1.23	37.8
	45.25	1.23	36.9
	44.11	1.23	36.4
	44.12	1.21	36.8
	45.12	1.20	37.5
	46.58	1.21	38.1
	47.98	1.21	39.1
1952— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$47.57 47.23 46.73 45.61 46.88 47.74 47.82 48.52 49.47 50.62 50.63 51.03	\$1.23 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.24 1.25	38.6 38.2 37.7 36.9 37.7 38.5 38.5 39.4 40.3 41.0 40.7 40.8
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$49.76 49.52 49.90 48.38 49.53 48.76 48.89 48.38 46.75 48.00 47.88 47.63	\$1.26 1.26 1.26 1.27 1.26 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25	39.6 39.6 39.6 38.4 39.0 38.7 38.8 37.4 38.4 37.8
1954— January Pebruary March April May June	\$45.59	\$1.27	35.9
	46.48	1.27	36.6
	46.74	1.27	36.8
	46.46	1.28	36.3
	46.96	1.29	36.4
	47.36	1.28	37.0

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN TEXTILES INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950—			
January	\$42.62	\$1.12	38.1
February	43.60	1.13	38.6
March	42.95	1.13	37.9
April	39.52	1.13	35.0
May	40.26	1.13	35.7
June	41.43	1.13	36.8
July	42.03	1.13	37.2
August	44.97	1.14	39.6
September	45.87	1.15	39.9
October	48.61	1.22	40.0
November	48.90	1.22	40.0
December	49.29	1.23	40.2
951			
January	\$48.95	\$1.23	39.9
February	49.80	1.23	40.4
March	49.47	1.24	40.0
April	48.12	1.24	39.0
May	46.23	1.24	37.4
June	45.98	1.24	37.1
July	44.43	1.23	36.1
August	43.34	1.23	35.3
September October	43.00	1.23	34.9
November	44.21	1.23	35.9
December	46.05 48.05	1.24 1.24	37.2 38.6
	40.0)	1.24	78.0
952—			
January	\$47.55	\$1.25	38.2
February	47.28	1.25	37.9 37.2
March	46.39	1.25	37.2
AprilMay	45.26	1.24	36.4
June	46.09 46.75	1.25	37.0 37.7
July	46.73	1.24 1.24	37.6
August	48.13	1.24	38.7
September	49.39	1.25	39.6
October	51.08	1.26	40.6
November	51.17	1.26	40.7
December	51.09	1.26	40.6
953			
January	\$49.52	\$1.26	39.4
February	49.52	1.26	39.3
March	49.39	1.26	39.2
April	47.75	1.26	37.9
May	49.15	1.27	38.7
June	47.88	1.25	38.3
July	47.88	1.25	38.3
August	47.50	1.25	38.0
September	45.13	1.25	36.1
October	46.63	1.25	37.3
November December	46.75 46.25	1.25 1.25	37.4 37.0
	10.27	1.27	57.0
954— January	\$44.00	\$1.25	35.2
February.	45.13	1.25	36.1
March	45.25	1.25	36.2
April	44.60	1.26	35.4
May	44.60	1.26	35.4
June	45.00	1.25	36.0

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN THE YARN AND THREAD INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly	Average Hourly	Average Hours
Teal and Month	Earnings	Earnings	Worked
950—			
January	\$39.34	\$1.02	38.5
February	39.66	1.02	38.4
March	37.35	1.02	36.6
April	34.43	1.01	34.0
May	35.26	1.02	34.6
June	37.58	1.02	36.8
July	37.85 40.36	1.02 1.03	36.9 39.1
August September	41.68	1.05	39.7
October	44.98	1.12	40.2
November	45.52	1.13	40.5
December	45.83	1.12	40.8
Detember	47.07	1.12	10.0
951—	0/5 70	01.12	40.0
January	\$45.79	\$1.12	40.8 40.8
February	46.29	1.13 1.14	40.8 40.8
March	46.43 45.96	1.14	40.8
May.	44.51	1.14	39.1
June.	43.53	1.13	38.4
July	41.89	1.13	37.1
August	39.80	1.13	35.4
September	39.63	1.13	35.2
October	41.93	1.13	37.0
November	42.03	1.13	37.1
December	43.56	1.13	38.5
952—			
January	\$43.76	\$1.14	38.5
February	42.95	1.14	37.9
March	42.42	1.13	37.5
April	40.66	1.13	36.1
May	41.90	1.13	37.0
June	44.00	1.13	38.9
July	43.22	1.13	38.1
August	44.12	1.14	38.8
September	45.40 45.77	1.14 1.15	39.7 39.9
October November	45.65	1.14	39.9
December	46.83	1.15	40.8
052			
953— January	\$45.84	\$1.15	39.8
February	45.43	1.15	39.5
March	45.08	1.15	39.2
April	42.98	1.14	37.7
May	44.00	1.14	38.6
June	44.46	1.14	39.0
July	44.46	1.14	39.0
August	43.32	1.14	38.0
September	41.27	1.14	36.2
October	42.07	1.14	36.9
November	41.47 41.13	1.13 1.13	36.7 36.4
•	41.17	****	50.1
954— January	\$39.67	\$1.14	34.8
February	40.01	1.14	35.1
March	40.00	1.13	35.4
April	39.44	1.14	34.6
May	40.01	1.14	35.1
June	40.57	1.13	35.9

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN THE BROADWOVEN FABRIC INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950			
January	\$45.84	\$1.17	39.0
February	47.14	1.18	40.1
March	46.86	1.18	39.8
April	43.34	1.17	37.1
May	44.19	1.17	37.9
June	44.36	1.17	38.0
July	44.33	1.17	37.8
August	47.73	1.19	40.2
SeptemberOctober	49.12	1.19	41.2
November.	52.12 52.21	1.27	41.1 40.9
December	53.22	1.28 1.28	41.5
951—			
January	\$52.82	\$1.28	41.3
February.	53.44	1.29	41.5
March.	53.06	1.29	41.1
April	52.31	1.29	40.6
May	49.79	1.29	38.7
June	48.99	1.29	37.9
July	46.59	1.28	36.3
August	45.84	1.28	35.9
September	45.29	1.28	35.3
October	45.81	1.28	35.7
November	48.54	1.29	37.7
December	50.92	1.29	39.5
952—			
January	\$50.65	\$1.29	39.3
February	49.31	1.29	38.3
March	47.50	1.29	36.9
April	48.20	1.29	37.5
May	48.36	1.29	37.4
June	48.34	1.29	37.5
July	48.16	1.29	37.4
August	50.19	1.29	38.8
September	51.91	1.30	39.9
October November.	54.66 54.88	1.31	41.6 41.8
December	54.67	1.31 1.31	41.8
953—			
January	\$52.60	\$1.31	40.2
February	51.87	1.30	39.9
March	52.00	1.30	40.0
April	51.61	1.31	39.4
May	53.06	1.31	40.5
June	50.96	1.30	39.2
July	50.70	1.30	39.0 38.8
August	50.05 47.84	1.29 1.30	36.8 36.8
SeptemberOctober	47.84	1.30	38.0
November	49.92	1.30	38.4
December	48.76	1.29	37.8
954—			
January	\$45.67	1.29	35.4
February	46.57	1.29	36.1
March	46.96	1.29	36.4
April	46.57	1.29	36.1
May	46.18	1.29	35.8 36.0
June	46.44	1.29	20.0

TABLE 41

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950— January February March April May June July August September October November December.	\$49.57 49.36 52.33 47.47 48.37 50.05 52.57 53.59 53.16 56.29 57.09 56.49	\$1.36 1.37 1.38 1.39 1.38 1.37 1.41 1.49 1.44 1.49 1.49	36.5 36.1 38.0 34.3 35.0 36.6 37.2 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.1
951— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$55.82 58.25 57.07 53.94 52.27 52.54 52.58 52.42 51.69 51.55 55.77 57.76	\$1.49 1.49 1.51 1.52 1.50 1.48 1.50 1.51 1.51 1.52	37.6 39.1 38.3 35.8 34.5 35.0 36.5 34.9 34.3 34.5 36.9
952— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$56.72 59.50 60.27 54.29 55.69 55.39 58.13 58.31 58.41 59.41 59.78	\$1.54 1.56 1.56 1.54 1.53 1.53 1.51 1.51 1.51	36.8 38.2 38.5 35.2 36.1 36.3 38.1 38.6 38.7 39.4 39.5 38.4
953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$56.52 58.75 59.06 54.93 54.16 54.26 55.78 56.02 51.98 55.50 56.55 55.72	\$1.51 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.53 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.51 1.50 1.50	37.5 38.4 38.6 35.9 35.4 35.7 36.7 37.1 34.2 37.0 37.7 36.9
1954— January. February. March. April. May June.	\$54.96 56.93 56.93 56.47 54.51 52.80	\$1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.50	36.4 37.7 37.7 37.4 36.1 35.2

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN SEAMLESS HOSIERY INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950—			
January	\$33.76	\$.95	35.5
February	35.63	.99	36.0
March	33.72	1.00	33.7
April	30.80	1.01	30.6
May	29.98	1.00	30.1
June	32.39	1.00	32.4
July	33.00	.98	33.7
August	38.12	1.00	38.1
September	38.13	1.02	37.2
October	38.74	1.06	36.6
November	38.57	1.06	36.5
December	38.33	1.06	36.1
251—			
January	\$37.84	\$1.07	35.3
February	39.73	1.08	36.8
March	38.88	1.08	36.0
April	34.94	1.08	32.3
May	32.28	1.09	29.7
June	34.69	1.09	31.7
July	35.02	1.08	32.4
August	35.91	1.08	33.2
September	35.39	1.08	32.9
October	37.16	1.08	34.3
November.	38.91	1.10	35.4
December	39.63	1.10	35.9
052—			
January	\$38.07	\$1.10	34.5
February	40.13	1.11	36.3
March	39.44	1.10	35.7
April	36.85	1.10	33.6
May	38.12	1.11	34.5
June	38.98	1.10	35.6
July	39.88	1.10	36.1
August	40.18	1.09	37.0
			37.4
September	41.07	1.10	
October	43.59	1.13	38.7
November	43.66	1.12	38.9
December	42.60	1.12	38.0
053—			26-
January	\$41.24	\$1.12	36.7
February	41.81	1.13	37.0
March	41.47	1.13	36.7
April	37.74	1.13	33.4
May	39.10	1.14	34.3
June	38.75	1.12	34.6
July	39.18	1.11	35.3
August	39.98	1.12	35.7
September	38.30	1.12	34.2
October	41.04	1.14	36.0
November	41.29	1.15	35.9
December	41.75	1.15	36.3
954—			
January	\$40.48	\$1.16	34.9
February	41.64	1.16	35.9
March.	41.30	1.16	35.6
April	38.26	1.17	32.7
May	40.00	1.18	33.9
June	41.53	1.16	35.8

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN KNITTING INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August September. October. November. December.	\$40.63 41.72 42.12 38.07 38.07 38.52 40.31 42.27 44.84 44.52 46.44 46.92 46.47	\$1.13 1.15 1.17 1.18 1.18 1.17 1.18 1.17 1.19 1.23 1.25 1.24	36.0 36.2 35.9 32.1 32.5 34.3 35.7 38.4 37.5 37.6 37.6
1951— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$45.92 47.90 46.94 44.01 42.25 43.14 43.63 43.39 43.06 43.85 46.30 47.64	\$1.26 1.26 1.28 1.29 1.28 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27 1.27	36.5 38.1 37.3 34.5 32.8 33.6 34.4 34.1 33.8 34.6 36.1 37.0
1952— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$46.51 48.42 48.75 45.18 46.46 46.74 48.17 48.64 49.04 50.49 50.73 49.36	\$1.30 1.31 1.30 1.30 1.28 1.29 1.27 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.28	35.8 37.0 37.2 34.8 35.7 36.4 37.3 38.2 38.5 39.3 39.5 38.5
1953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$48.01 49.27 49.14 45.63 46.05 46.46 46.85 44.76 47.09 47.32 46.93	\$1.28 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.31 1.29 1.28 1.28 1.29 1.30 1.30	37.4 37.9 37.8 35.1 35.4 35.7 36.3 36.6 34.7 36.5 36.4 36.1
1954— January February March April May June	\$46.24 47.58 47.68 45.54 45.67 46.28	\$1.31 1.30 1.31 1.32 1.32 1.30	35.3 36.6 36.4 34.5 34.6 35.6

TABLE 44

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCT INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950			
January	\$32.16	\$.84	38.2
February	35.00	.91	38.5
March	33.01	.91	
April	29.74		36.7
May	31.65	.91	32.8
June		.91	34.8
July	31.58	.91	34.5
August	32.67	90	36.2
September	35.41	.91	38.8
October	36.08	.93	39.0
November	37.26	.95	39.4
December	35.09 35.46	.95	36.9 37.4
	33.40	.95	37.4
951— January	\$36.88	\$.97	38.2
February	38.06	.97	
March			39.3
April	37.98	.97	39.1
May	34.70	.96	36.3
June	32.88	.97	33.8
July	32.98	.98	33.6
August	33.46	.98	34.3
September	33.09	.97	34.0
October	34.55 35.16	.97	35.6
November	33.16	.97	36.2
December	36.11 36.04	.98 .98	36.7 36.9
052	70.04	.,0	50.5
952— January	\$35.50	\$.98	36.2
February	37.05	.98	37.8
March	36.50	.98	37.4
April	35.91	.96	37.1
May	36.15	.98	37.1
June	35.94	.96	36.9
July	36.96	.97	38.2
August	37.40	.98	38.1
September	38.05	.90	38.4
October	39.04	.99	39.6
November	39.71	.99	
December	38.70	.99	40.3 39.2
953			
January	\$38.68	\$1.00	38.9
February	39.00	1.00	39.0
March	39.90	1.00	39.9
April	38.40	1.00	38.4
May	38.61	.99	39.0
June	38.41	.99	38.8
July	37.57	1.01	37.2
August	37.60	1.00	37.6
September	37.00	1.00	37.0
October	38.89	1.01	38.5
November	37.47	1.01	37.1
December	36.56	1.01	36.2
054—			
January	\$35.90	\$1.02	35.2
February	37.43	1.02	36.7
March	37.54	1.02	36.8
April	35.65	1.01	35.3
May	35.70	1.02	35.0
June	35.29	1.02	34.6

TABLE 45

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN TOBACCO INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$42.78 40.95 45.60 44.80 44.01 47.55 47.53 45.77 43.41 40.70 41.61 46.58	\$1.09 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.11 1.03 1.03 1.13	39.2 35.1 38.6 37.8 37.3 39.8 39.7 41.1 42.4 39.3 37.0 39.7
1951— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$47.44 45.60 44.29 46.12 49.07 52.63 48.72 44.74 44.83 46.83 47.75 46.99	\$1.21 1.23 1.25 1.28 1.29 1.31 1.29 1.14 1.07 1.10 1.18	39.3 37.0 35.5 36.2 38.2 40.3 37.8 39.3 41.7 42.4 40.6 38.9
1952— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$46.97 45.29 46.72 42.93 49.60 54.82 54.58 48.74 47.73 47.50 46.03 50.08	\$1.23 1.27 1.31 1.31 1.36 1.36 1.20 1.13 1.13 1.13	38.3 35.6 35.7 32.8 37.8 40.4 40.1 40.7 42.4 42.2 38.9 40.2
1953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$50.57 48.20 53.82 50.74 50.32 53.38 50.40 46.85 49.94 48.75 51.88	\$1.30 1.35 1.38 1.39 1.40 1.39 1.39 1.26 1.18 1.23 1.30 1.32	38.9 35.7 39.0 36.5 36.0 36.2 38.4 40.0 39.7 40.6 37.5 39.3
1954— January February March April May June	\$46.44 47.00 48.66 55.42 56.93 58.89	\$1.37 1.42 1.47 1.51 1.51	33.9 33.1 33.1 36.7 37.7 39.0

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN CIGARETTE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Hourly Average Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950—			
January	\$49.93	\$1.28	39.2
February	45.99	1.28	35.8
March	49.61	1.28	38.9
April	47.60	1.28	37.3
May	47.62	1.28	37.3
June	51.59	1.28	40.2
July	52.09	1.30	40.2
August	60.16	1.35	44.7
September	50.77	1.30	39.1
October	45.88	1.30	35.2
November	50.52	1.34	37.6
December	54.21	1.36	39.9
951—			
January	\$55.47	\$1.37	40.4
February	53.36	1.35	39.4
March	48.29	1.35	35.7
April	50.18	1.38	36.4
May	53.40	1.38	38.8
June	57.14	1.40	40.9
July	53.11	1.37	38.7
August	57.97	1.41	41.1
September	58.07	1.43	40.6
October	58.85	1.43	41.2
November	60.71	1.46	41.7
December	58.75	1.45	40.7
952—			
January	\$55.98	\$1.43	39.3
February	51.82	1.43	36.3
March	51.84	1.44	36.0
April	46.16	1.42	32.5
May	53.92	1.42	38.1
June	59.06	1.45	40.7
July	59.38	1.46	40.7
August	63.82	1.48	43.1
September	63.04	1.49	42.2
October	62.65	1.50	41.7
November	60.30	1.49	40.4
December	62.39	1.50	41.7
953—			
January	\$57.57	\$1.48	39.0
February	54.61	1.48	36.9
March	58.16	1.48	39.3
April	54.24	1.49	36.4
May	52.95	1.50	35.3
June	52.98	1.48	35.8
July	58.71	1.49	39.4
August	63.65	1.56	40.8
September	59.75	1.54	38.8
October	65.19	1.59	41.0
November	62.08 62.64	1.60 1.57	38.8 39.9
954—			
January	\$53.22	\$1.57	33.9
February.	51.34	1.57	32.7
March	51.65	1.57	32.9
April	59.57	1.61	37.0
May.	61.82	1.61	38.4
June	64.48	1.62	39.8

TABLE 47

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN STEMMING AND REDRYING PLANTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$35.28 34.63 39.62 39.87 38.51 40.86 39.65 34.73 39.22 36.91 33.38 38.09	\$.90 1.00 1.03 1.04 1.02 1.03 1.02 .90 .88 .88 .92 .95	39.4 34.6 38.4 38.4 37.8 39.5 38.5 44.5 41.9 36.4 40.0
1951— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$37.70 33.71 36.92 38.28 42.05 43.65 40.51 35.14 47.64 40.05 37.53 37.29	\$.98 1.02 1.05 1.07 1.10 1.11 1.12 .93 .89 .92 .94	38.6 33.1 35.1 35.6 38.2 39.2 36.3 38.0 42.5 43.5 39.9 37.7
1952— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$37.62 36.05 39.35 37.68 42.15 47.38 46.13 38.23 39.16 39.53 36.52 39.18	\$1.01 1.04 1.09 1.12 1.12 1.17 1.17 1.97 .92 .92 .96 1.00	37.3 34.5 36.2 33.8 37.6 40.6 39.3 42.8 42.8 38.2 39.0
1953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$41.07 36.19 44.69 43.20 43.92 44.04 43.08 40.19 38.50 39.69 36.87 42.16	\$1.05 1.10 1.14 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.19 1.02 .96 .98 1.01	39.1 32.9 39.2 36.3 36.6 36.4 36.2 39.4 40.1 40.5 36.5 39.4
1954— January. February. March. April. May. June.	\$37.63 38.16 41.29 46.31 46.57 48.63	\$1.12 1.16 1.24 1.29 1.29 1.29	33.6 32.9 33.3 35.9 36.1 37.7

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950—			
January	\$41.67	\$.97	43.1
February	41.19	.97	42.4
March	41.14	.97	42.5
April	39.49	.97	40.8
May	40.73	.97	42.1
June	40.77	.97	42.1
July	40.19	.97	41.4
August September	42.94	1.00	43.1
October	44.20	1.03	43.0
November.	45.16	1.04	43.3
December	44.80 44.69	1.05 1.05	42.8 42.6
051	11.07	1.05	42.0
951— January	\$45.36	\$1.07	42.6
February	46.29	1.08	43.1
March	46.62	1.09	42.9
April	44.95	1.08	41.6
May	42.75	1.08	39.8
June	41.50	1.07	38.7
July	39.56	1.07	37.1
August	41.81	1.07	39.2
September	42.72	1.07	39.8
OctoberNovember	44.45	1.08	41.1
December.	43.73 43.93	1.08 1.09	40.5 40.5
052		1.07	40.5
952— January	\$44.45	\$1.09	40.8
February	45.08	1.09	41.2
March	44.59	1.11	40.3
April	43.06	1.10	39.1
May	43.86	1.10	39.7
June	43.90	1.10	39.8
July	44.20	1.09	40.4
August	46.25	1.11	41.8
September	47.53	1.12	42.4
October November	47.98	1.12	42.7
December	47.99 48.94	1.13	42.5 43.0
	40.94	1.14	43.0
953— January	\$48.20	\$1.14	42.2
February.	49.42	1.16	42.6
March	49.11	1.15	42.7
April	47.84	1.15	41.6
May	48.53	1.15	42.2
June	48.76	1.15	42.4
July	46.85	1.14	41.1
August	48.42	1.15	42.1
September	46.75	1.16	40.3
October November	48.07	1.15	41.8
December.	47.44 47.91	1.16 1.16	40.9 41.3
	17.71	1.10	11.5
954— January	\$45.82	\$1.16	39.5
February	46.75	1.16	40.3
March	46.63	1.16	40.2
April	43.85	1.16	37.8
May	44.43	1.16	38.3
June	45.94	1.16	39.6

TABLE 49 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN H.H. FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDSPRINGS INDUSTRIES

IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January. February. March. April. May. June. July August. September. October. November. December.	\$41.66 41.14 41.10 39.48 40.67 40.80 40.10 42.82 44.22 45.19 44.75 44.59	\$.97 .97 .97 .97 .97 .97 .97 .1.00 1.03 1.05 1.05	43.0 42.3 42.4 40.7 42.0 41.2 43.0 42.9 43.2 42.7 42.4
1951— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$45.31 46.19 46.60 44.75 42.41 41.06 39.04 41.30 42.26 43.79 43.40 43.45	\$1.07 1.08 1.09 1.08 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.08	42.5 43.0 42.8 41.4 39.5 38.3 36.7 38.8 39.4 40.3 40.1
1952— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$44.15 44.74 44.30 42.87 43.49 43.90 45.93 47.31 47.79 47.96 48.88	\$1.09 1.09 1.11 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14	40.6 41.0 40.0 39.0 39.4 39.5 40.2 41.5 42.2 42.5 42.4 42.9
1953— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$48.25 49.18 48.88 47.50 48.60 48.53 46.63 47.84 46.28 47.61 46.86 47.56	\$1.15 1.16 1.15 1.15 1.16 1.15 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.15	42.1 42.4 42.5 41.3 41.9 42.2 40.9 41.6 39.9 41.4 40.4 41.0
1954— January February March April May June	\$45.70 46.75 47.03 43.85 44.20 45.94	\$1.16 1.16 1.17 1.16 1.16 1.16	39.4 40.3 40.2 37.8 38.1 39.6

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE) IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950—			
	22/11		
January	\$34.61	\$.83	41.9
February	35.82	.89	40.4
March	35.99	.88	40.8
April	34.87	.88	39.8
May	36.84	.88	41.6
June	37.15	.89	42.0
July	35.88	.90	40.1
August	38.20	.90	42.5
September	37.61	.91	41.5
October	38.93	.92	42.5
November	39.24	.92	42.6
December	39.09	.93	42.2
	57.07	.,,,	12.2
951— January	220.55		
January	\$38.55	\$.93	41.5
February	38.62	.94	41.3
March	38.48	.94	40.8
April	39.62	.94	42.1
May	39.93	.94	42.4
June	39.35	.94	41.7
July	38.56	.94	40.9
August	38.01	.95	40.1
September	39.25	.96	41.0
October	38.93	.96	40.7
November	39.18	.95	41.2
December	39.89	.96	41.5
	37.07	.90	41.)
952—			
January	\$39.09	\$.97	40.4
February	38.94	.97	40.2
March	38.84	.97	40.0
April	38.46	.97	39.8
May	40.35	.97	41.5
June	40.24	.97	41.4
July	40.58	.98	41.2
August	41.54	.99	41.8
September	41.48	.99	41.8
October	41.04	1.00	41.1
November	40.51	1.00	40.5
December	42.34	1.00	42.2
953—			
January	041.10	61.00	41.1
February	\$41.12	\$1.00	
Morch	40.50	1.00	40.5
March	40.20	1.00	40.2
April	41.80	1.00	41.8
May	42.62	1.01	42.2
June	41.20	1.00	41.2
July	41.31	1.01	40.9
August	40.90	1.00	40.9
September	40.70	1.00	40.7
October	41.71	1.01	41.3
November	40.40	1.01	40.0
December	40.30	1.00	40.3
954—			
January	\$38.60	\$1.00	38.6
February	40.30	1.00	40.3
March	40.10	1.00	40.1
April	40.10	1.01	39.6
May	40.00	1.01	39.6
June	40.00	1.01	40.5

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$70.35 70.00 69.51 71.94 71.76 71.61 78.19 74.67 77.52 77.45 78.89 78.03	\$1.52 1.56 1.56 1.57 1.55 1.59 1.62 1.62 1.68 1.69 1.71	46.2 44.9 44.6 45.8 46.3 45.1 47.3 46.1 46.1 46.2 46.2
1951—	\$78.49 77.63 76.94 78.29 79.98 78.77 80.62 77.791 78.55 77.78 80.06 79.74	\$1.70 1.69 1.68 1.72 1.72 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.72 1.76 1.76	46.3 46.1 45.8 45.6 46.4 46.1 47.1 45.5 46.0 45.2 45.6 45.4 44.8
1952—	\$81.19 78.98 81.50 81.87 84.19 82.29 78.97 85.78 87.86 87.19 87.89 86.08	\$1.81 1.77 1.82 1.85 1.85 1.84 1.87 1.88 1.98 1.93 1.93	44.5 44.7 44.3 45.6 44.7 42.3 45.5 44.3 45.2 45.5 45.1
1953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$87.94 86.39 88.08 89.77 88.59 88.53 88.98 89.04 95.79 92.46 91.71 90.55	\$1.96 1.95 1.94 1.96 1.96 1.95 1.97 2.06 2.05 2.02 1.99	44.9 44.3 45.4 45.8 45.2 45.4 45.4 45.2 46.5 45.1 45.1 45.1 45.5
1954— January. February. March. April. May. June.	\$89.10 88.59 89.65 90.05 91.10 91.15	\$1.98 1.96 2.01 2.01 2.02 2.03	45.2 44.6 44.8 45.1 44.9

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950—			
January	\$62.29	\$1.39	44.8
February	62.43	1.42	43.9
MarchApril	62.36	1.43	43.7
May	60.88 61.67	1.43 1.41	42.5 43.7
June	62.12	1.41	43.7
July	65.68	1.47	44.8
August	64.35	1.41	45.5
September	66.08	1.46	45.4
October	66.53	1.47	45.4
NovemberDecember	67.31 66.89	1.50 1.47	45.0 45.5
951—	00.07	1.1/	47.7
January	\$67.71	\$1.50	45,3
February	66.92	1.49	45.1
March	66.17	1.48	44.6
April	66.89	1.53	43.8
June	67.87 67.09	1.55 1.53	43.8 43.7
July	68.27	1.53	44.5
August	66.07	1.52	43.4
September	67.48	1.53	44.3
October November	67.39	1.55	43.6
December	70.15 70.75	1.57 1.57	44.8 45.1
952—	70.75	2.57	1911
January	\$71.09	\$1.61	44.1
February	69.52	1.59	43.8
March	71.31	1.62	44.0
April	70.60	1.64	43.1
June	72.17 71.33	1.65 1.64	43.8 43.6
July	68.99	1.64	42.1
August	73.79	1.64	44.9
September	75.44	1.71	44.2
October	75.42	1.67	45.3
NovemberDecember	76.66 75.27	1.68 1.67	45.7 45.1
953—	, , , , ,	2.07	
January	\$75.13	\$1.71	44.0
February	74.97	1.70	44.1
MarchApril	75.04	1.69	44.4
May.	76.37 74.99	1.72 1.72	44.4 43.6
June	75.14	1.72	44.2
July	75.48	1.70	44.4
August	74.36	1.69	44.0
September	78.62	1.80	43.8
October November	77.88	1.75 1.75	44.5 43.9
December	76.83 76.12	1.73	44.0
954—			
January	\$74.30	\$1.74	42.7
February	74.82	1.72	43.5
March	75.17 74.98	1.74	43.2 42.6
May	76.36	1.76 1.78	42.6
June	77.07	1.78	43.3

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January. February March. April May. June. July. August. September. October November. December.	\$35.97 35.76 36.11 36.24 37.34 38.85 36.64 37.44 38.45 39.87 39.87	\$.85 .88 .89 .89 .89 .89 .89 .90 .92 .94	42.1 40.5 40.5 40.7 41.9 43.6 41.4 41.9 42.6 42.2 42.6 42.8
1951—	\$38.58 38.41 38.52 38.90 39.91 41.97 41.44 41.41 45.10 40.91 40.66 41.08	\$.94 .94 .94 .94 .96 .96 .96 .96 .96	41.2 40.9 41.1 41.4 42.6 43.8 44.0 43.1 47.1 42.7 42.5 42.5
1952— January	\$40.10 40.22 41.13 40.85 42.67 42.96 44.23 42.88 43.95 42.58 42.64 42.08	\$.97 .97 .99 .98 .99 .98 1.00 .99 1.01 1.01	41.2 41.5 41.7 41.5 43.1 43.7 44.5 43.4 43.5 42.6 42.3 41.6
1953— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$41.32 41.31 42.32 43.15 43.35 44.27 43.13 44.29 43.67 43.36 42.75	\$1.01 1.01 1.01 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.01 1.03 1.03 1.03	41.1 40.9 41.9 42.3 42.7 42.9 43.4 42.7 43.0 42.4 42.1 41.5
1954—	\$43.26 43.37 43.58 44.63 45.15 45.45	\$1.04 1.04 1.04 1.05 1.05	41.6 41.7 41.9 42.5 43.0 43.7

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1050			
January. January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November.	\$37.72 38.41 38.42 39.14 40.23 39.05 39.93 39.52 39.71 39.88 41.28	\$.93 .94 .95 .95 .96 .97 .96 .97 .98	40.4 40.7 40.3 41.1 41.8 41.1 39.1 41.0 40.8 41.4
December	40.89	.99	41.3
951 — January February April May June July August September October November December	\$40.12 41.21 41.26 41.73 42.97 41.66 43.15 42.66 42.45 42.86 42.59 43.24	\$1.02 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.04 1.04 1.04 1.04 1.05 1.06	39.3 40.1 40.1 40.4 41.6 40.3 41.4 40.9 40.9 41.2 40.7 40.8
052	15.21	1.00	40.0
1952 —	\$43.06 42.92 43.06 43.22 45.04 44.79 45.86 46.20 45.97 45.08 44.96 45.03	\$1.07 1.06 1.06 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.09 1.08	40.1 40.3 40.5 40.2 41.7 41.4 42.3 42.9 42.2 41.9 41.8 41.3
953—			
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November.	\$44.09 45.02 45.45 46.53 47.40 46.86 47.52 47.41 48.83 47.38 46.82 46.51	\$1.07 1.09 1.109 1.10 1.11 1.10 1.10 1.12 1.12 1.12	41.1 41.3 41.7 42.3 42.7 42.6 43.2 43.1 43.6 42.3 41.8
954— January	\$46.26 47.46 48.11 49.45 49.57 48.99	\$1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.15 1.15	41.3 42.0 42.2 43.0 43.1 42.6

TABLE 55

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$37.37 37.49 37.92 38.58 40.73 39.74 38.94 39.68 39.69 39.31 39.28 39.40	\$.79 .82 .83 .83 .84 .83 .82 .83 .83 .84 .85 .84	47.6 45.9 45.7 46.4 48.5 47.6 47.5 47.8 46.8 46.1 46.9
1951 — January. February.	\$39.16 39.22 38.96 40.26 41.69 42.89 44.06 45.17 43.63 42.99 42.53 42.70	\$.84 .85 .84 .86 .86 .88 .88 .91 .89 .88	46.6 46.5 46.4 47.0 48.6 48.6 50.1 49.8 48.9 48.9 47.7 47.7
1952— January February March April May June July August. September. October November. December.	\$42.84 42.90 42.48 43.62 44.24 46.18 45.10 44.46 43.05 43.56 45.29 44.57	. \$.89 .90 .91 .92 .91 .92 .91 .92 .92 .92 .95 .94	48.1 47.9 46.6 47.6 48.8 50.2 49.8 48.8 47.0 47.2 47.9
1953— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$43.00 43.34 44.18 45.12 45.12 45.20 46.62 46.65 45.79 45.21 44.37 44.18	\$.93 .93 .94 .94 .94 .93 .94 .95 .95 .94	46.5 46.6 47.5 48.0 48.0 49.6 49.1 48.2 48.1 47.2
1954— January February March. April. May June.	\$44.18 44.56 45.41 44.93 45.68 47.19	\$.95 .95 .95 .94 .94	46.5 46.9 47.8 47.8 48.6 50.2

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Ayerage Hours Worked
950—			
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$43.11 41.92 41.48 45.87 44.51 46.39 48.11 49.11 48.75 47.68 48.23 48.63	\$1.03 1.06 1.07 1.22 1.13 1.20 1.20 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.20	41.9 39.7 38.7 37.5 39.2 38.8 40.0 40.9 41.5 40.5 40.2 40.6
951— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$49.36 47.72 48.69 48.52 49.08 51.67 52.30 52.45 51.21 53.33 51.30 50.70	\$1.17 1.18 1.19 1.19 1.23 1.26 1.28 1.28 1.21 1.11	42.1 40.4 41.0 40.6 40.0 41.0 41.1 42.2 43.2 43.2
952— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$50.58 49.73 49.35 50.72 50.79 53.30 54.15 53.70 52.78 52.33 52.47 53.31	\$1.17 1.15 1.17 1.18 1.23 1.26 1.30 1.25 1.21 1.22 1.23	43.3 43.1 42.3 42.9 41.2 42.3 41.7 41.2 42.3 43.3 43.2 43.5
953— January February March Abril May June July August September October November December	\$53.35 52.38 53.87 54.18 54.78 56.17 56.98 59.62 61.20 57.38 57.95 58.65	\$1.26 1.25 1.25 1.26 1.32 1.36 1.40 1.44 1.43 1.35 1.37 1.38	42.3 41.9 43.1 43.0 41.5 41.3 40.7 41.4 42.8 42.5 42.3 42.5
954— January February March April May June	\$57.41 56.58 57.94 59.92 57.89 60.86	\$1.38 1.38 1.36 1.43 1.44 1.47	41.6 41.0 42.6 41.9 40.2 41.4

TABLE 57

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN STONE, CLAY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$35.11 37.25 36.92 37.51 39.25 39.79 39.68 41.27 40.60 41.77 42.41 43.12	\$.89 .93 .93 .93 .94 .94 .97 .97 .97 .99	39.4 40.2 39.5 40.2 41.8 41.7 42.0 42.8 41.9 42.3 42.8 43.2
1951 —	\$41.88 41.91 42.20 42.37 42.61 42.39 42.68 42.52 43.15 41.88 42.47 44.46	\$1.00 1.01 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.03 1.03 1.04 1.03 1.04	41.7 41.5 41.5 41.7 41.8 41.6 41.5 41.7 40.5 41.2 42.7
1952— January	\$42.68 43.71 43.96 43.14 44.68 44.22 44.12 43.45 44.11 45.21 44.91 46.49	\$1.04 1.04 1.04 1.05 1.05 1.06 1.05 1.06 1.07 1.06	40.9 42.2 42.2 41.3 42.4 41.8 42.0 41.6 41.7 42.4 42.5 44.0
1953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December. December.	\$44.29 44.20 44.83 44.73 45.79 46.20 46.75 45.78 47.52 47.40 46.31	\$1.07 1.06 1.07 1.07 1.08 1.08 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.11 1.11	41.5 41.7 41.9 41.8 42.3 42.4 42.0 42.5 42.0 43.2 42.7 42.1
1954— January February March April May June	\$42.83 45.83 46.40 47.61 46.12 47.38	\$1.13 1.14 1.14 1.15 1.15	37.9 40.2 40.7 41.4 40.1 41.2

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950—			
January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$56.82 57.89 57.73 58.41 59.82 57.95 56.77 56.78 58.64 59.20 60.05 63.01	\$1.49 1.48 1.50 1.53 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.54 1.60	38.2 39.0 38.5 38.3 39.3 38.2 37.4 37.5 38.5 38.3 38.4
1951—			
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$62.22 61.79 63.83 63.39 64.32 62.83 60.74 62.84 63.38 64.42 66.29	\$1.59 1.60 1.61 1.62 1.62 1.62 1.69 1.60 1.63 1.63 1.64	39.1 38.7 39.8 39.1 39.7 38.7 38.1 39.1 38.6 38.9 39.4
1952—			
January. February March April May. June. July. August September October. November December.	\$64.60 65.18 65.88 66.87 68.43 65.26 64.27 65.01 67.69 67.57 67.27	\$1.67 1.68 1.68 1.69 1.70 1.67 1.65 1.66 1.72 1.73 1.72	38.8 38.9 39.2 39.5 40.2 39.1 39.0 39.2 39.3 39.0 39.1 40.4
1953—			
January. February March. April. May. June. July August. September. October. November. December.	\$67.11 67.73 69.42 69.21 69.92 67.55 68.71 69.12 70.23 70.23 69.99 72.22	\$1.72 1.75 1.75 1.77 1.77 1.75 1.78 1.80 1.81 1.81 1.79	39.1 38.7 39.0 39.1 39.5 38.6 38.6 38.4 38.8 39.1
1954— January	\$69.69	\$1.81	38.5
February. March. April. May. June.	69.89 70.80 71.76 72.15 71.02	1.82 1.82 1.84 1.85 1.84	38.4 38.9 39.0 39.0 38.6

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950			
January	\$47.83	\$1.14	42.1
February	49.86	1.16	42.9
March	47.92	1.14	42.1
April	46.50	1.13	41.3
May	51.36	1.17	44.0
June	48.05	1.14	42.1
July	49.46	1.16	42.7
August	49.78	1.16	42.9
September	50.37	1.16	43.3
October	51.45	1.19	43.3
November	51.58	1.19	43.2
December	53.23	1.20	44.2
951— January	\$51.85	\$1.20	43.1
February	53.75	1.22	44.2
March	55.16	1.23	44.8
March	54.44	1.24	44.0
AprilMay	54.08	1.24	43.6
June	55.36	1.26	44.0
July	52.89	1.25	42.3
August	53.93	1.27	42.5
September		1.26	41.6
October	52.28 52.60	1.26	41.7
November		1.27	42.5
December	53.80 54.64	1.27	43.0
December	74.04	1.2./	45.0
952—	053.01	61.27	42.0
January	\$53.21	\$1.27 1.29	42.0
February	54.83		42.6
March	54.81	1.30	42.3 41.4
April	53.79	1.30	41.4
May	54.74	1.31	42.6
June	55.89	1.31	41.8
July	54.72	1.31	41.8
August	54.74		42.6
September	56.81	1.33	42.6
October	57.19	1.34	42.6
November	56.09 57.90	1.33 1.34	43.4
	57.90	1.51	15
953—	\$56.71	\$1.34	42.4
JanuaryFebruary	58.32	1.35	43.2
March	59.98	1.36	44.1
April	57.66	1.36	42.4
May	58.65	1.38	42.5
June	58.91	1.37	43.0
July	57.54	1.37	42.0
August	59.91	1.39	43.1
September	59.78	1.41	42.4
October	60.17	1.38	43.6
November	58.77	1.37	42.9
December	59.70	1.36	43.9
954—			
January	\$58.50	\$1.37	42.7
February	58.34	1.36	42.9
March	58.62	1.36	43.1
April	57.39	1.36	42.2
May	56.58	1.36	41.6
June	57.81	1.37	42.2

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average	Average	Average
	Weekly	Hourly	Hours
	Earnings	Earnings	Worked
1950— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$39.80 40.95 42.63 42.58 44.55 45.78 41.68 45.76 45.14 44.77 49.05 46.28	\$.95 .98 1.01 1.00 .99 1.01 1.02 1.01 1.03 1.04	42.0 41.8 42.3 42.4 44.9 45.5 41.6 41.6 41.6 41.6 41.6
1951— January. February. March. April. May June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$46.72 42.02 47.07 51.41 52.87 51.24 50.66 50.78 49.50 52.91 51.87 48.02	\$1.07 1.03 1.06 1.08 1.08 1.09 1.08 1.08 1.10 1.08 1.08	46.2 40.9 44.2 47.5 49.0 47.2 47.1 47.2 45.0 48.0 44.7
1952— January February March April May June July August Sertember October November December	\$48.61 50.84 51.15 52.50 56.37 52.93 53.40 52.78 52.50 52.31 49.77 49.86	\$1.08 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.12 1.11 1.11 1.12 1.12	45.1 46.0 46.4 47.9 50.3 47.8 48.3 47.1 46.8 44.7 44.8
1953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August September. October. November. December.	\$51.91	\$1.13	46.0
	49.84	1.12	44.5
	51.30	1.14	45.0
	53.94	1.15	46.9
	54.76	1.17	46.8
	56.38	1.16	48.6
	55.56	1.16	47.9
	52.78	1.14	46.3
	50.62	1.12	45.2
	53.47	1.14	46.9
	47.38	1.15	41.2
	51.64	1.13	45.7
1954— January. February. March. April. May.	\$44.73	\$1.11	40.3
	50.96	1.12	45.5
	50.74	1.13	44.9
	48.70	1.13	43.1
	50.37	1.15	43.8
	52.66	1.16	45.4

TABLE 61

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950— January February March April June July August September October November December	\$47.99 47.92 49.26 49.94 48.90 50.06 49.50 49.14 49.81	\$1.23 1.22 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.24 1.24 1.24	39.2 39.1 39.9 40.4 39.8 40.4 39.9 39.6 40.0
951— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November December.	\$50.93 52.02 51.36 51.14 51.01 54.12 53.72 54.51 52.84 53.39 53.59 52.80	\$1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34	39.9 40.5 40.1 39.9 39.9 40.5 40.6 40.6 39.4 39.9 40.0 38.9
952— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$53.95 53.38 53.86 52.17 56.22 55.73 56.53 57.37 57.04 55.20 54.57 54.69	\$1.36 1.35 1.37 1.36 1.38 1.38 1.41 1.42 1.44 1.41 1.42	39.7 39.6 39.4 38.4 40.8 40.5 40.2 40.3 39.7 39.7 39.1 38.5
953— January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$54.95 55.77 55.39 58.26 58.50 61.05 58.86 60.70 61.00 58.59 58.67 58.37	\$1.42 1.46 1.45 1.49 1.50 1.53 1.49 1.51 1.56 1.51 1.52	38.6 38.2 39.1 39.0 39.9 39.5 40.2 39.1 38.8 38.6 38.4
954— January February March. April May June	\$58.45 59.90 60.83 61.85 62.24 62.08	\$1.53 1.56 1.58 1.59 1.60	38.2 38.4 38.5 38.9 38.9 38.8

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN WHOLESALE TRADE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
950—			
January	\$52.50	\$1.19	44.3
February.	52.02	1.22	42.6
March.	52.45	1.21	43.5
April	52.79	1.23	43.0
	52.63	1.20	43.8
May			
June	52.46	1.21	43.4
July	54.48	1.24	44.0
August	53.96	1.23	43.8
September	55.28	1.24	44.5
October	55.89	1.27	44.0
November	55.05	1.24	44.5
December	56.63	1.28	44.3
51—			
January	\$57.38	\$1.29	44.3
February	56.60	1.29	43.8
March	56.06	1.28	43.9
April	57.15	1.31	43.5
May	57.19	1.33	43.1
June	56.26	1.32	42.7
July	57.21	1.32	43.4
August	57.02	1.32	43.4
September	57.43	1.32	43.4
October	57. 7 9	1.32	43.7
November	57.13	1.31	43.5
December	56.95	1.30	43.9
952-			
January	\$57.28	\$1.33	43.1
February	57.54	1.32	43.4
March	57.60	1.33	43.2
April	58.16	1.34	43.5
May.		1.34	43.6
June	58.60		43.4
July	59.37	1.37	43.6
August	60.01	1.38	
September	59.70	1.38	43.2
October	60.83	1.39	43.7
November.	61.08	1.40	43.8
December	59.53	1.37	43.5
December	59.17	1.38	43.0
953—	450.6	01.20	42.2
January	\$59.67	\$1.38	43.3
February	59.77	1.39	43.0
March	59.48	1.38	43.1
April	60.77	1.41	43.1
May	61.49	1.42	43.3
June	62.49	1.43	43.7
July	62.35	1.43	43.6
August	62.64	1.45	43.2
September	62.50	1.45	43.1
October	62.48	1.42	44.0
November	61.05	1.41	43.3
December	62.49	1.43	43.7
054—			
January	\$61.06	\$1.42	43.0
February	60.35	1.41	42.8
March	60.35	1.43	42.2
April	60.92	1.43	42.6
May	62.64	1.45	43.2
June	62.50	1.45	43.1

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN RETAIL TRADE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1050			
1950	\$29.65 29.70 29.81 35.50 36.20 36.74 37.43 36.98 36.36 36.36 35.91 35.55	\$.78 .78 .79 .89 .90 .91 .92 .90 .91 .93 .92 .90	38.1 38.1 37.7 39.7 40.2 40.6 40.7 40.9 39.9 39.5 39.1 39.7
1951—	420.45	0.05	41.2
January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$39.15 38.41 37.50 40.76 41.36 41.78 41.85 40.94 41.32 41.25 40.95 38.70	\$.95 .94 .99 1.02 1.02 1.00 .99 1.02 1.02 1.02	40.6 39.8 41.1 40.7 41.1 41.8 41.5 40.6 40.5 40.3 39.9
1952—			
January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$40.93 41.31 40.38 40.34 42.12 42.72 41.94 42.15 42.10 42.38 41.71 40.65	\$1.00 1.02 1.00 1.00 1.04 1.04 1.03 1.03 1.04 1.05 1.05	40.9 40.7 40.3 40.2 40.7 41.0 40.6 40.8 40.3 39.9 39.7
1953—			
January, February March April May, June, July August September October. November December.	\$43.75 44.31 42.74 43.55 43.96 44.60 44.41 44.10 43.55 43.34 43.52 42.74	\$1.05 1.05 1.05 1.07 1.08 1.08 1.07 1.06 1.07 1.07 1.08 1.07	41.8 42.2 40.7 40.7 40.7 41.3 41.5 41.6 40.7 40.5 40.3
1954—	\$44.51	\$1.07	41.6
January February March April May June	\$44.51 43.99 44.08 42.80 44.17 44.50	1.06 1.07 1.07 1.08 1.08	41.6 41.5 41.2 40.0 40.9 41.2

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN INSURANCE AND BROKERAGE INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950—			
January, February, March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$55.78 53.40 52.41 53.41 57.81 56.61 57.27 57.39 60.32 63.51 61.10 59.94	-	
951— January	\$59.65		
January. February. March. April. May June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	59.64 60.72 60.22 58.59 59.33 59.66 59.09 58.50 62.90 61.35 62.91	7	7.
952		Ő	Ō
January. February. March. April. May. June. July August. September. October. November. December.	\$58.21 59.42 57.07 60.64 61.38 62.28 62.06 62.69 63.17 64.09 66.16 64.97	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
953			
January February March April May June July September October November December	\$63.24 64.33 63.09 63.32 64.71 63.75 63.84 63.55 64.12 65.75 68.02 69.13		
954— Januari	\$64.98		
January February March April May June	64.98 64.00 65.67 65.81 65.56 62.79		

TABLE 65

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING PLANTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

January \$25.10 \$59 42.4 February 24.76 59 41.9 March 24.76 59 42.2 May 25.75 60 42.2 May 25.75 60 42.4 June 24.96 59 42.5 July 26.15 60 43.9 July 26.15 60 43.9 September 25.98 60 43.3 October 25.71 60 42.6 November 25.71 60 42.7 January \$25.88 \$62 42.1 February 26.33 61 43.1 March 26.22 61 42.7 April 26.09 63 41.6 May 26.21 66 41.9 September 26.81 62 43.1 June 26.46 62 43.2 July 26.70 63 41.6 Scener 26.80 63 42.4 November 26.75 64 42.5 December 27.59 64 43.0 September 27.59 64 43.0 September 27.59 64 42.2 February 26.61 64 41.9 July 26.13 63 41.1 March 26.97 64 42.2 February 26.61 64 41.9 Jule 26.97 64 42.4 Jule 26.97 64 42.8 Jule 26.97 64 42.4 July 26.13 63 41.0 April 27.72 66 41.0 April 27.73 66 41.0 April 27.74 66 41.0 April 27.75 67 41.5 April 27.77 66 41.0 April 27.77 67 41.5 Ap	Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
February	1950—			
March			\$.59	
April.	February			41.9
May				
June				
July				
August				42.6
September				
October 25.70 60 42.6 November 25.71 60 42.7 December 26.50 60 43.9 951— January \$25.88 \$.62 42.1 February 26.33 .61 43.1 March 26.22 .61 42.7 April 26.09 .63 41.6 May 26.21 .63 41.6 May 26.46 .62 42.5 July 26.70 .62 43.2 July 26.81 .62 43.1 September 26.81 .62 43.1 September 26.81 .62 43.1 October 26.80 .63 42.4 November 26.61 .64 42.1 December 27.59 .64 43.0 952— January \$26.98 \$.64 42.2 January \$26.97 .64 42.2 Janu				
November 25.71 60 42.7		25.70		
December \$26,50 \$60 \$43,9 951				
January				
January	051			
February 26.33 (a) 61 (b) 43.1 (b) March 26.22 (a) 61 (d) 42.7 (a) April 26.09 (a) 63 (d) 41.6 (a) May 26.21 (a) 63 (d) 41.6 (a) Jule 26.46 (a) 62 (d) 42.5 (a) July 26.70 (a) 62 (d) 43.2 (a) July 26.40 (a) 63 (d) 41.9 (a) September 26.81 (a) 62 (d) 43.1 (a) September 26.81 (a) 63 (d) 42.4 (a) November 26.73 (a) 64 (d) 42.1 (a) December 27.59 (a) 64 (d) 42.1 (a) 952— January 26.61 (a) 64 (d) 42.1 (a) 952— January 26.62 (a) 34 (a) 42.2 (a) February 26.61 (a) 64 (d) 42.2 (a) 42.4 (a) 4		\$25.88	\$.62	42.1
March. 26.22 61 42.7 April. 26.09 .63 41.6 May. 26.21 .63 41.6 June. 26.46 .62 42.5 July. 26.70 .62 43.2 August. 26.44 .63 41.9 September 26.81 .62 43.1 October. 26.80 .63 42.4 November. 26.73 .64 42.1 December. 27.59 .64 43.0 952— 3 3.64 42.2 January. 26.61 .64 41.9 March. 26.62 .63 42.1 April. 26.62 .63 42.1 April. 26.04 .64 40.7 May. 27.55 .64 42.8 June. 26.52 .63 41.3 July. 26.13 .63 41.4 November 27.89 .65				
April. 26.09 .63 41.6 May. 26.21 .63 41.6 June. 26.46 .62 42.5 July. 26.70 .62 43.2 August. 26.44 .63 41.9 September. 26.81 .62 43.1 October. 26.80 .63 42.4 November. 26.73 .64 42.1 December. 27.59 .64 43.0 952— 32.99 .64 42.2 February. 26.61 .64 41.9 March. 26.62 .63 42.1 March. 26.62 .63 42.1 April. 26.04 .64 40.7 May. 27.55 .64 42.8 July. 26.13 .63 41.3 August. 26.52 .63 41.3 September. 27.89 .65 42.6 October. 27.57 .67 41.4 December. 27.55 .67 41.4 <td>March</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	March			
May. 26.21 .63 41.6 June. 26.46 .62 42.5 July. 26.70 .62 43.2 August. 26.44 .63 41.9 September 26.81 .62 43.1 October. 26.80 .63 42.4 November. 26.73 .64 42.1 December. 27.59 .64 42.1 December. 27.59 .64 42.1 December. 26.61 .64 41.9 952— 3 .64 42.1 January. \$26.98 \$.64 42.2 February. 26.61 .64 41.9 March. 26.62 .63 42.1 April. 26.62 .63 42.1 June. 26.97 .64 42.8 June. 26.97 .64 42.4 July. 26.52 .63 41.9 September. 27.57 .67 41.4 October. 27.55 .67 41.4 </td <td>April</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	April			
July			.63	
August 26.44 .63 41.9 September 26.81 .62 43.1 October 26.80 .63 42.4 November 26.73 .64 42.1 December 27.59 .64 43.0 952— 326.98 \$.64 42.2 February 26.61 .64 41.9 March 26.62 .63 42.1 March 26.62 .63 42.1 April 26.94 .64 40.7 May 27.55 .64 42.8 June 26.97 .64 42.4 July 26.13 .63 41.3 August 26.52 .63 41.9 September 27.89 .65 42.6 October 27.57 .67 41.4 December 27.55 .67 41.4 December 27.55 .67 41.4 December 27.54 \$.				
September. 26.81 .62 43.1 October. 26.80 .63 42.4 November. 26.73 .64 42.1 December. 27.59 .64 43.0 952—				
October. 26.80 .63 42.4 November. 26.73 .64 42.1 December. 27.59 .64 43.0 952— 32.59 .64 43.0 952— 36.61 .64 41.9 February. 26.61 .64 41.9 March. 26.62 .63 42.1 April. 26.04 .64 40.7 May. 27.55 .64 42.8 June. 26.97 .64 42.4 July. 26.13 .63 41.9 September. 27.89 .65 42.6 October. 27.57 .67 41.5 November. 27.55 .67 41.4 December. 28.48 .68 42.0 953— 953— 95 42.6 January. \$27.54 \$.66 41.6 February. 27.64 .66 41.0 May. 28.21 <				
November. 26.73 (64) 42.1 (42.1) December. 27.59 (64) 43.0 952— 326.98 (64) 42.2 February. 26.61 (64) 41.9 March. 26.62 (63) 42.1 April. 26.04 (64) 40.7 May. 27.55 (64) 42.8 June. 26.97 (64) 42.4 July. 26.13 (63) 41.3 August. 26.52 (63) 41.9 September. 27.89 (65) 42.6 October. 27.57 (67) 41.5 November. 27.55 (67) 41.4 December. 28.48 (68) 42.0 953— 34.9 42.6 January. \$27.54 (66) 46 41.6 February. 27.64 (66) 41.0 March. 27.72 (66) 42.0 May. 28.21 (67) 42.1 June. 27.19 (66) 41.0 May. 28.21 (67) 42.1 July. 26.39 (65)	Ostobos.			
December 27.59 64 43.0 952	November			
Section Sect				
January	1052	-1.55		1510
February 26.61 .64 41.9 March 26.62 .63 42.1 April 26.04 .64 40.7 May 27.55 .64 42.8 June 26.97 .64 42.4 July 26.13 .63 41.3 August 26.52 .63 41.9 September 27.89 .65 42.6 October 27.57 .67 41.5 November 27.55 .67 41.4 December 28.48 .68 42.0 953— 3 3 41.3 January \$27.54 \$.66 41.6 February 27.06 .66 41.0 March 27.47 .67 41.0 April 27.22 .66 42.0 May 28.21 .67 42.1 June 27.19 .66 41.2 July 26.39 .65 40.6		\$26.98	\$ 64	42.2
March. 26.62 .63 42.1 April. 26.04 .64 40.7 May. 27.55 .64 42.8 June. 26.97 .64 42.4 July. 26.13 .63 41.9 September. 27.89 .65 42.6 October. 27.57 .67 41.5 November. 27.55 .67 41.4 December. 28.48 .68 42.0 953— 3 42.0 42.0 953— 3 41.9 42.0 953— 4 42.0 42.0 953— 3 42.0 42.0 953— 3 42.0 42.0 953— 4 4.66 41.6 February. 27.64 \$.66 41.6 February. 27.67 6 42.0 May. 28.21 .67 42.1 July. 26.39 .65 40.6				
April 26.04 .64 40.7 May 27.55 .64 42.8 June 26.97 .64 42.4 July 26.13 .63 41.3 August 26.52 .63 41.9 September 27.89 .65 42.6 October 27.57 .67 41.5 November 27.55 .67 41.4 December 28.48 .68 42.0 953— 3 .66 41.0 March 27.74 .67 41.0 March 27.72 .66 42.0 May 28.21 .67 42.1 June 27.19 .66 41.2 July 26.39 .65 40.6 August 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October 27.74 .67 41.4 October 27.74 .67 41.				
May. 27.55 .64 42.8 June. 26.97 .64 42.4 July. 26.13 .63 41.3 August. 26.52 .63 41.9 September 27.89 .65 42.6 October. 27.57 .67 41.5 November 27.55 .67 41.4 December. 28.48 .68 42.0 953— January. \$27.54 \$.66 41.0 February. 27.06 .66 41.0 March. 27.47 .67 41.0 April. 27.72 .66 42.0 May. 28.21 .67 42.1 June. 27.19 .66 41.2 July. 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October. 27.74 .67 41.4 November 27.27 .67 40.7 December 28.29 .68 41.6 954— January. \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February. 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.6		26.04		40.7
July		27.55		
August	June			
September 27.89 .65 42.6 Ocrober 27.57 .67 41.5 November 27.55 .67 41.4 December 28.48 .68 42.0 953— — — January 27.06 .66 41.0 March 27.47 .67 41.0 March 27.72 .66 42.0 May 28.21 .67 42.1 Jule 27.19 .66 41.2 July 26.39 .65 40.6 August 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October 27.74 .67 41.4 November 27.74 .67 40.7 December 28.29 .68 41.6 954— January \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March 27.54 .68				
October. 27.57 .67 41.5 November 27.55 .67 41.4 December. 28.48 .68 42.0 953— \$27.54 \$.66 41.6 February. 27.06 .66 41.0 March. 27.47 .67 41.0 April. 27.72 .66 42.0 May. 28.21 .67 42.1 June. 27.19 .66 41.2 July. 26.39 .65 40.6 August. 26.39 .65 40.6 September. 27.58 .67 41.4 October. 27.74 .67 40.7 December. 28.29 .68 41.6 954— January. \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February. 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.54 .68 40.6 April. 28.27 .67 40.7 Geod				
November December 27.55 .67 41.4 December 28.48 .68 42.0 953— — — January. \$27.54 \$.66 41.6 February. 27.06 .66 41.0 March. 27.47 .67 41.0 April. 27.72 .66 42.0 May. 28.21 .67 42.1 June. 27.19 .66 41.2 July. 26.39 .65 40.6 August. 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October. 27.74 .67 41.4 November 27.74 .67 41.4 November 28.29 .68 41.6 954— January. \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February. 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.2 April. 28.77				
December. 28.48 .68 42.0 953— January. \$27.54 \$.66 41.6 February. 27.06 .66 41.0 March. 27.47 .67 41.0 April. 27.72 .66 42.0 May. 28.21 .67 42.1 June. 27.19 .66 41.2 July. 26.39 .65 40.6 August. 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 November 27.74 .67 41.4 November 27.27 .67 40.7 December 28.29 .68 41.6 954— January. \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6				
1 1 2 2 3 3 4 5 66 66 66 66 66 66				
January		20110		12.0
February 27.06 .66 41.0 March 27.47 .67 41.0 April 27.72 .66 42.0 May 28.21 .67 42.1 June 27.19 .66 41.2 July 26.39 .65 40.6 August 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October 27.74 .67 41.4 November 27.77 .67 40.7 December 28.29 .68 41.6 954— January \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March 27.34 .68 40.2 April 28.77 .69 41.7		\$27.54	\$ 66	41.6
March 27.47 .67 41.0 April 27.72 .66 42.0 May. 28.21 .67 42.1 June 27.19 .66 41.2 July. 26.39 .65 40.6 August. 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October. 27.74 .67 40.7 December. 28.29 .68 41.6 954— 3 .67 40.2 January. \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.2 April. 28.77 .69 41.7				
April. 27.72 .66 42.0 May. 28.21 .67 42.1 June. 27.19 .66 41.2 July. 26.39 .65 40.6 August. 26.39 .65 40.6 September. 27.58 .67 41.4 October. 27.74 .67 41.4 November. 27.27 .67 40.7 December. 28.29 .68 41.6 954— January. \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February. 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.2 April. 28.77 .69 41.7		27.47		
May. 28.21 .67 42.1 June. 27.19 .66 41.2 July. 26.39 .65 40.6 August. 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October. 27.74 .67 40.7 November 27.27 .67 40.7 December. 28.29 .68 41.6 954— 3 3 .67 40.2 February. \$26.93 \$67 40.2 February. 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.2 April. 28.77 .69 41.7	April	27.72	.66	42.0
July	May	28.21		42.1
August 26.39 .65 40.6 September 27.58 .67 41.4 October 27.74 .67 41.4 November. 27.27 .67 40.7 December. 28.29 .68 41.6 954—— January \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March 27.34 .68 40.2 April 28.77 .69 41.7				
September 27.58 .67 41.4 October 27.74 .67 41.4 November 27.27 .67 40.7 December 28.29 .68 41.6 954— 3 3 .67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March 27.34 .68 40.2 April 28.77 .69 41.7				
October. 27.74 .67 41.4 November 27.27 .67 40.7 December 28.29 .68 41.6 954— 3 .67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March 27.34 .68 40.2 April 28.77 .69 41.7		26.39		
November. 27.27 .67 40.7 December. 28.29 .68 41.6 954—				
December 28.29 .68 41.6 954— 3 .67 40.2 February 27.61 .68 40.6 March 27.34 .68 40.2 April 28.77 .69 41.7				
954— \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February. 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.2 April. 28.77 .69 41.7				
January. \$26.93 \$.67 40.2 February. 27.61 .68 40.6 March. 27.34 .68 40.2 April. 28.77 .69 41.7				
February 27.61 .68 40.6 March 27.34 .68 40.2 April 28.77 .69 41.7				40.2
March	February	27.61		
April	March	27.34	.68	40.2
May 20 (1.2)		28.77		
June	May	28.02	.68	41.2

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN HOTELS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1950			*
1910 —	\$20.52 20.84 20.69 20.61 20.67 20.12 20.77 20.47 20.34 20.60 21.54 21.62	\$.43 .44 .43 .43 .45 .45 .46 .45 .47 .46	47.8 47.8 47.6 47.7 46.2 45.1 45.3 45.1 43.8 44.4 46.7 46.2
1951— January February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	\$21.02 21.02 21.29 21.61 21.20 21.28 22.19 22.53 22.35 22.35 22.32 22.81 23.22	\$.46 .47 .47 .48 .48 .49 .50 .51 .51 .51 .52	45.3 44.7 45.3 45.0 44.5 43.9 44.2 44.4 43.9 43.7 44.2 45.3
1952— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$21.71 22.23 22.28 21.91 22.18 22.00 22.49 22.05 21.42 22.13 22.14 22.50	\$.51 .52 .51 .51 .52 .50 .50 .50 .51 .50 .50	42.4 42.9 43.6 42.7 42.9 43.9 44.8 45.0 42.6 43.8 44.4 45.1
1953— January February March April May June July August September October November December	\$22.48 22.44 22.54 22.59 22.80 22.90 22.56 22.32 21.81 22.74 23.20	\$.51 .51 .51 .50 .50 .50 .50 .48 .48 .47 .49	44.3 44.0 44.2 44.3 45.6 45.8 45.6 47.0 46.5 46.4 46.4
1954— January. February. March. April. May. June.	\$22.44 22.55 23.72 22.95 24.06 22.95	\$.49 .50 .51 .51 .53	45.8 45.1 46.5 45.9 45.4 45.0

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics 1952

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonagrieultural Employment Total Manufacturing Total Nonmanufacturing	973.2 430.3 542.9	969.5 426.7 542.8	968.0 421.4 546.6	973.0 419.8 553.2	972.7 418.0 554.7	981.3 422.8 558.5	975.4 421.7 553.7	995.4 441.9 553.5	1010.8 450.8 560.0	1019.9 455.0 564.9	1024.5 455.6 568.9	1041.0 455.1 585.9	992.1 435.0 557.1
Durable Goods Primary Metal Products Fabricated Metal Products Rabalinery (Except Electrical) Lumber & Timbor Basic Products Sawmills & Planing Mills Milwook, Plywood, Etc. Wooden Containers Furniture & Pinished Lumber Products HH furn, Matt, & Bedsprings Stone, Clay & Class Products Other Durable Goods	107.8 2.22.8.7.24.8.3.2.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	107 222222222222222222222222222222222222	0.72 22 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	28.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	108.3 2.3.7.7.7.3 30.5.3 2.3.3 2.3.3 2.3.3 2.3.3 1.4.0	1099-25-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-	28282 529 529 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	89282 - 429 889 64 64 80 64 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1.01 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	112.1 20.4 4.0 6.9 6.9 29.9 29.7 33.0 31.0 6.9 16.0	113.5 2.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	109.22.23.8.7.1.3.25.23.23.23.23.24.7.1.6.9
Nondurable Goods. Textile Mill Products. Yan & Thread Mills. Broadwoven Fabrics. Knithing Mills ashoued Hostery. Samless Hostery. Samless Hostery. Apparet & Other Finished Products. Men's & Boys Garments. Food & Kindred Products. Bakery Products. Bakery Products. Cigarctites. Cigarctites. Siemmeries & Redying Plants. Paper & Allied Products. Siemmeries & Redying Plants. Paper & Allied Products. Paper & Allied Products. Chemical & Child Industries. Chemical & Allied Orderies.	2322 2322 2322 2023 2023 2023 2023 2023	2319.0 2302.2 1058.2 22.7.7 20.7.7 20.7.7 20.7.7 20.6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6	23.00 4.17.	225 226 226 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	2809 2829 2829 2829 2829 2829 2829 2829	2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.23 2.23 2.23 2.23	28.25 20	23.33 24.00 25	23.11.22.23.24.4.5.25.24.4.5.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	28.50 10	243.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55	241.6 241.6 241.0 106.1 106.1 129.3 129.3 132.0 132.0 132.0 133.0 13	86.00 80

TABLE 67—Continued

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics 1952

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment													
Mining	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	30.00	3.7	3.7	3.8
Non-Metallic Mining	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	63.	3.4	60	3.2	3.2	3.5	33.5	00
Contract Construction	57.1	56.4	55.7	56.5	58.1	61.2	59.9	58.6	56.4	53.6	53.1	52.0	56.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	61.2	61.5	62.0	61.9	61.9	62.3	61.9	62.7	62.6	63.4	63.9	63.6	62.4
Transportation (Except R.R.)	24.6	24.6	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.0	24.6	25.3	25.6	26.1	26.6	26.2	25.4
Public Utilities	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.7	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.3
Trade	188.1	186.6	188.2	192.5	189.9	190.8	191.1	193.2	196.4	199.9	203.5	215.9	194.7
Wholesale	43.1	43.1	43.5	43.7	43.5	43.9	43.9	44.7	44.7	45.4	46.2	46.4	44.3
Retail	145.0	143.5	144.7	148.8	146.4	146.9	147.2	148.5	151.7	154.5	157.3	169.5	150.4
Retail General Merchandise	33.8	32.9	33.7	36.2	33.7	33.3	32.7	33.5	35.7	37.8	39.8	48.8	36.0
Department Stores	15.6	15.0	15.1	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.9	17.9	21.2	16.3
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.6	9.1	9.4	10.7	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.9	6.6	10.5	11.9	16.5	10.3
Retail Food Stores.	25.3	24.9	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.9	25.6	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.4	25.6
Grocery Stores	19.1	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.4	20.6	19.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	24.0	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.1	24.5	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.7
Service	0.06	90.5	91.2	92.1	93.2	94.0	93.5	93.8	92.5	91.8	91.7	6.06	92.0
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.3	9.9	9.9	8.9	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.9
Personal Services	25.2	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.5	25.7	25.9	25.4	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.3
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.2
Covernment	118.6	120.1	121.8	122.3	123.7	121.8	118.4	117.3	123.0	127.1	127.5	134.0	123.0
										1			

TABLE 68
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics 1953

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonggrieultural Employment. Total Manufacturing. Total Nonmanufacturing.	1003.4 449.5 553.9	1001.5 449.3 552.2	1005.1 449.5 555.6	1002.3 444.4 557.9	1002.6 442.7 559.9	1003.4 442.5 560.9	1000.3 444.1 556.2	1013.0 456.7 556.3	1023.3 460.3 563.0	1024.4 454.9 569.5	1020.3 450.5 569.8	1028.1 447.9 580.2	1010.7 449.4 561.3
Durable Goods. Primary Metal Products.	113.8	114.6	115.5	114.6	113.9	110.6	112.9	112.5	112.0	110.8	112.0	111.5	112.9
Fabreated Metal Froducts Machinery (Except Electrical) Lumber & Timber Basic Products	6.9	4.8.8	4.0.c	4.4 6.8 -	6.7	9.7.9 9.7.9	6.6 6.6	4.9 6.7	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.7
Sawnills & Planing Mills Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	30.5	30.2	30.5	30.0	29.5	29.9	29.0	28.4	28.7	28.4	29.1 5.3	28.6	29.4
Wooden Containers Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	34.4	34.7	35.1	34.5	34.5	34.0	35.5	35.5	32.5	32.4	4.0	4.2	2.25
HH Furn, Matt. & Bedsprings	31.4	31.9	32.2	32.0	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.3	32.1	30.8	31.00	31.7	31.00
Other Durable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.9	13.3	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.4
Nondurable Goods	335.7	334.7	334.0	329.8	328.8	331.9		344.2	348.3	344.1		336.4	336.5
Textile Mill Froducts	239.6	239.7 59.8	240.3 59.8	236.2	236.0	238.4		238.7	237.2	234.9		232.8	237.1
Broadwoven Fabrics	105.2	105.3	105.5	104.5	104.6	105.5		105.3	104.3	103.4		102.3	104.5
Knitting Mills Full Fashioned Hosiery	61.0	61.2 29.4	61.6 23.0	59.7	59.7 29.8	60.1 8.00.1	99.5	60.8 7	80.8	60.3 29.7	59.8	59.4	60.4
Seamless Hosiery	29.5	29.1	26.3	28.3	27.7	27.9		28.7	28.	28.6		27.8	28.5
Apparel & Other Finished Products	17.5	17.8	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.3		18.7	19.0	18.8		18.7	18.4
Food & Kindred Products.	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.7	2.65		23.0	23.0	22.8		22.4	22.3
Bakery Products	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.9	6.2		6.2	6.3	6.3		6.3	6.1
Beverage Products	1.40	4.5	4.1	4.2	2.3	4.6		4.6	4.4	4.3		4.2	4.3
Cigarattee	19.0	7.07	7.77	25.5	21.7	21.4		33.0	37.5	35.6		30.6	27.5
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	11.7	9.7	6.7	0.0	2 00	2.7		17.7	21.9	20.1		14.6	11.8
Paper & Allied Products	0.6	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.3		9.6	9.6	9.6		9.5	9.4
aper & Paperboard	9.9	6.6	9.9	1.0	6.7	6.7		9 1	8.0	8.9		8.9	6.7
Chemicals & Allied Products		- = -	19.4	19.5	7. [6.7	0.7	19.4		19.1	4.11
Other Nondurable Goods	9 6	20.0		100					0.00	7		17.1	0.11

TABLE 68—Continued

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics 1953

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment													
Mining	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	33	33
Non-Metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2
Contract Construction	50.4	49.0	48.8	50.5	51.5	53.4	52.9	52.7	50.6	49.3	49.0	47.7	50.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.6	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.6	63.8	63.7	64.0	63.7	63.1	63.4
Transportation (Except R.R.)	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.5	26.2	26.0
Public Utilities	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.5	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.2
Trade	195.0	195.1	197.3	196.9	197.4	197.8	197.9	199.3	201.8	205.4	206.2	215.0	200.4
Wholesale	45.4	46.1	46.3	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.6	46.6	47.0	47.1	46.4	46.4
Ketail	149.6	149.0	151.0	150.7	151.4	151.6	151.5	152.7	155.2	158.4	159.1	168.6	154.1
Retail General Merchandise	33.4	32.7	34.0	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.4	34.5	36.1	37.7	38.1	46.1	35.6
Department Stores	15.5	15.2	16.0	16.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	16.4	16.7	17.5	17.9	21.5	16.7
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.5	0.6	9.3	9.5	9.3	0.6	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.8	11.1	15.1	10.0
Retail Food Stores	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.6	26.2	26.3	26.9	27.0	25.9
Grocery Stores	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.5	20.3	20.4	21.0	21.2	20.0
Finance, insurance & Real Estate	25.9	26.1	26.4	26.7	26.6	27.1	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	26.9
Dervice	0.06	89.5	8.68	90.4	9.06	90.3	90.0	89.3	89.0	89.5	89.5	88.6	89.7
Hotels and Kooming Houses	9.9	6.5	9.9	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	9.9	6.5	6.4	6.5
Fersonal Services	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.0	24.5	24.4	24.7	24.7	23.9	24.7
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8
Government	126.3	125.8	126.3	126.3	126.5	125.1	120.6	120.1	127.1	130.5	130.6	135.0	126.7
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TABLE 69

DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES CHARLOTTE AREA 1952 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

TOTAL MANUFACTURING	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	39.9	39.9	39.8	38.8	40.1	40.1	39.8	40.9	41.8	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.3
Toutile Mill Products	38	38.3	37 6	35 6	37 9	37. 9	37.8		39.7	40.9	40.8	40.1	38.6
Broadwoven Fabrie Mills	38.0	39.4	38.8	36.4	38.3	38.9	37.8		39.3	41.5	41.9	41.4	39.4
Knitting Mills	37.7	36.6	38.2	34.6	37.9	34.7	36.9	39.1	39.0	39.4	38.8	37.1	37.7
Food and Kindred Products	38.9	40.3	40.7	40.1	41.0	41.6	41.9		42.3	40.2	40.2	39.9	40.7
Machinery	43.3	44.3	44.8	42.9	42.8	43.7	42.1		43.3	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.6
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	37.3	37.2	36.8	37.9	38.5	37.2	35.5		37.8	37.4	37.1	39.3	37.5
Metal Products	39.8	38.8	39.9	39.7	40.6	40.3	40.2		41.1	40.1	40.4	41.1	40.0
Apparel	37.6	38.4	39.0	40.9	39.6	39.0	38.8		38.5	39.9	40.8	41.4	39.4
Chemicals	43.1	41.3	42.2	41.2	41.5	45.3	42.8		46.2	44.2	43.5	45.1	44.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	43.8	42.1	40.5	41.1	41.4	43.3	39.9	_	40.1	40.8	39.5	41.3	41.0
		AVEB	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	EKLY E	ARNING	S							
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	50.11	49.91	50.04	48.88	50.65	50.47	50.72	51.89	53.47	51.83	52.03	52.06	51.01
Textile-Mill Products	51.30	51.05	50.14	47.76	50.61	49.44	51.06	52.87	52.71	53.93	53.84	52.72	51.42
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	51.17	51.60	50.93	46.75	49.80	51.46	49.21	51.76	51.71	55.53	56.09	54.85	51.87
Knitting Mills	57.66	56.42	58.56	55.01	57.71	52.35	58.77	57.54	57.41	56.11	55.35	53.06	56.36
Food and Kindred Products	40.55	42.05	43.16	42.41	43.66	44.51	44.60	43.89	45.80	43.22	43.42	42.85	43.37
Machinery	52.58	54.47	55.79	53.59	53.73	55.36	53.18	60.71	55.41	55.91	56.47	55.73	55.28
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.	65.61	65.11	65.16	80.99	90.69	66.41	63.84	67.10	69.04	68.11	66.31	71.67	96.99
Metal Products	53.56	52.15	53.74	55.42	56.53	55.19	55.07	52.54	57.46	55.93	57.90	58.10	55.27
Apparel	37.74	37.96	40.12	42.45	42.19	39.73	40.42	38.75	39.33	41.58	42.86	42.75	40.6C
Chemicals	48.32	45.53	46.44	45.18	46.11	52.55	52.80	51.54	54.18	50.08	49.37	52.93	49.53
Stone, Clay and Glass		47.31	46.42	47.09	47.32	49.93	44.95	43.04	45.97	46.47	45.55	47.79	46.92

TABLE 69—Continued

DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES CHARLATE AREA 1952

		AVE	AGE HC	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	ARNING	SS.							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.27
Textile-Mill Products. Broadwoven Fabric Mills.	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.32	1.32	$\frac{1.32}{1.32}$	$\frac{1.33}{1.32}$
Knitting Mills Food and Kindred Products.	1.53	1.54	1.53	1.59	1.53	1.51	$\frac{1.59}{1.06}$	1.47	1.47	1.42	1.43	1.43	$\frac{1.50}{1.07}$
Machinery Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1.22	1.75	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.26 1.80	1.32	.1.3	1.82	1.79		1.27
Metal Products. Apparel. Chemicals. Stone, Clay and Glass.	1.120	1.34 .99 1.10 1.13	1.35	1.10 1.10 1.15	1.39	1.37 1.02 1.16 1.15	1.23	12.0.2	1.40 1.02 1.17 1.15	1.13	1.14	1.42 1.03 1.17	1.03
			EMPLOY	OYMENT	T								
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL TOTAL MANUFACTURING TOTAL NON-MANUFACTURING	83.4 21.7 61.7	83.1 21.3 61.8	84.0 21.4 62.6	83.8 21.4 62.4	83.7 21.2 62.5	84.5 21.5 63.0	83.9 21.4 62.5	84.3 21.5 62.8	84.8 21.8 63.0	85.2 22.0 63.2	85.9 22.2 63.7	86.7 22.2 64.5	84.4 21.6 62.8
Textiles. Broadwoven Fabrics. Froadwoven Fabrics. Froad & Kindred Products. Printing & Vibishing. Metal Products. Apparel	0.4.9.8.9.1.1 0.1.8.6.9.8.1.8	8.83.82.11 4.7.87.23.11	8.52.23.3. 7.7.2.2.1.1.0.1.0.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	8.83.27.7.2.2.1.1.2.3.3.7.7.2.2.1.1.3.3.7.7.2.2.1.1.3.3.7.7.2.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.2.3.3.7.7.7.7	8.83.23.6 1.00.1 1.00.1	8.6.6.6.4.4.4.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.	8.69.82.11 5.67.88.408	2.88.27.28.17.28.44.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	8.83.83.83.62.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	8.8.8.8.1.1 8.0.7.8.4.4.1.0.	8.89.89.41.11.44.45.80.80.80.44.00.	8.62.62.11.1 4.0.80.62.11.11	8 8 8 8 8 1 1 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Chemicals Stone, Clay & Glass Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9. 8. 2.	2.8.6	2.2	2.2	1.1 .8 2.3	2.3	2:2
Contract Construction Transportation, Communication & Pub. Util. Trade.	2.4.4 10.0 14.4.4 10.3 6.0	6.5 10.0 24.4 10.1 14.3 10.2 6.1	6.5 9.9 9.9 10.2 8.4 4.0 10.4 2.0	6.2 2.55.2 10.3 14.7 10.3 10.3	6.5 9.8 9.8 10.1 15.0 10.2 6.2	6.8 9.8 25.3 10.2 15.1 16.1 6.1	6.8 9.7 24.9 10.2 14.7 10.2 6.0	7.0 9.7 24.9 10.3 14.6 4.9 10.2 6.1	6.7 25.2 10.3 14.9 14.9 10.2 6.3	6.5 9.8 10.3 10.3 10.2 6.3	6.6 9.9 25.8 10.4 15.4 10.2 6.3	6.2 9.9 26.7 10.4 16.3 5.0 10.1 6.6	6.6 9.8 25.2 10.2 15.0 10.2 6.2

Uncludes: Lumber, furniture, paper, leather, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous industries.

DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNING, IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES CHARLOTTE AREA 1953 TABLE 70

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
PODAL MANITEACHIBING	40.2	40.3	40.9	40.5	40.1	40.5	40.3	40.4	38.3	40.2	40.3	39.4	40.1
	000	0 0	1 01	2 06	36 3	30.4	38.7	39 1	34.3	38.0	39.2	37.3	38.7
Textiles	6.66	40.0	10.1	41.4	49.0	41.3	30 0	30.5	34.1	36.5	37.8	38.4	39.4
Broadwoven	40.1	90.0	90.0	24.14	30.4	0 65 1 65 1 65	200	37.3	31.6	39.5	41.9	35.1	36.4
Knitting	2.00	90.00	90.0	30.0	41.5	40.3	40.7	40.0	40.2	39.7	40.1	39.6	40.0
F00d	0.00	200.0	0.04	44.6	45.9	45.1	43.3	44.5	42.7	43.4	44.2	45.0	44.3
Machinery	40.0	27.7	27.7	27.6	38.	37.8	37.1	37.6	37.1	37.7	37.6	39.1	37.5
Printing	000.00	900	7.0	40.0	38.6	30.4	40.9	38.9	40.7	43.0	43.2	40.0	40.4
Metal Products	2.60	0.04	7.120	26.0	33.1	39.0	36.4	37.6	37.0	38.4	36.6	36.8	35.8
Apparel	30.0	59.1	0.00	7.00	1.00	0.00	10.1	0.0	9.97	16.0	46.0	44 9	46 4
Chemicals	45.1	45.7	47.1	46.7	46.0	47.3	47.0	10.0	1.01	10.0	0.00	40.3	40.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	40.9	40.2	40.3	40.0	40.2	40.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	0.2.0	10.0	10.1
		AVER	AGE WE	EKLY E	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	S							
ROTAL MANUFACTURING	51.05	51.18	52.35	51.44	51.73	51.84	51.58	51.71	49.79	52.26	52.39	51.22	51.33
	:	90	02	00 02	11	F1 61	_	50 83	44 95	49 02	50.96	48.49	50.31
Textiles	- 51.47	91.99	92.93	20.00	20.17	10.12		51.75	43 00	47 09	48 76	49.54	51.61
Broadwoven	- 52.93	54.13	54.93	54.05	90.78	3.5	_	20.02	45.10	55 70	50.50	19 84	50.96
Knitting	- 53.10	52.85	54.00	46.50	42.30	11.64	45.10	14.40	45.09	44 46	44 91	43 96	44.40
Food & Kindred Products	42.29	42.35	44.33	43.89	40.73	44.00	_	14.10	50.02	50.09	60 11	61 65	59 36
Machinery	- 56.24	57.33	58.85	59.32	/c.09	29.05		00.00	00.07	20.02	80.56	72.57	60 38
Printing	65.34	66.07	69.56	68.81	71.61	68.04		10.01	03.60	200	00.00	10.03	20.02
Motal Products	56.45	58.00	60.15	57.60	55.58	56.34		55.24	90.24	67.00	00.00	90.50	91.00
Amount	37.02	35.45	37.02	37.13	35.09	34.56	_	39.86	39.55	40.70	58.43	10.66	06.70
Chippen Chippe	53 99	54 38	57 46	55.11	56.39	58.18		58.88	28.00	56.28	28.82	53.43	50.14
Chemicals	-												

TABLE 70—Continued 1953

FABNINGS
HOURT.Y
AVERAGE

		AVER	AGE HO	UKLY E	AKNING	20							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.28
Textiles. Broadwoven.	1.29	1.29	1.31	1.28	1.31	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.30
Knitting	1.39	1.38	1.41	1.34	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.40
Food & Kindred Products	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.1	1.10	1.11	1.1	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.11
Machinery	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.03	1.34	1.32	1.3	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.34
Metal Products	. 4	1.01	1.80	1.83	1.50	1.80	4.04	1.87	288	 	3.5	1.88	1.85
Apparel	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06
Chemicals. Stone, Clay & Glass.	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.18	1.21	1.23	1.29	1.28	1.25	1.20	1.17	1.19	1.21
			EMP	PLOYMEN	L								
	83.6	83.5	83.6		•	84.3	83.9	84.3	84.5	84.6	84.8	85.6	84.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.2	21.8	22.0	21.9	22.0	25.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9
	2		0.10	0.10	0.10	9	0.40	0.70	0.20	0.70	1.70	00.00	7.70
Textiles.	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
Broadwoven rabries	0 10	9.6	9.6	9.6	2.0		20.0	5.7	9.0	 	00 e	00 e	 9. e
Food & Kindred Products	200	, 00 1 00	2.7	3.5	, eo	9.60	3.6	1 00	3.6	9.00	9 00	, w .∞	. oo
Machinery	67 -	2.5	27.	2.3	5.3	27	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Metal Products	c. I	0.0	c -	e	6.1	0.1	6.1	9.6	- 1 - 2 - 6	 	1.6	9.1	1.5
Apparel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.	6.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.
Chemicals	0.5	1.1		21.2	Ξ.	-:	0.1	Ξ'	1.2	1:2	1.2	1:1	1:1
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	2.3	2.3	. cu	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Contract Construction	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.0	8	00
Transportation, Communication & Pub. Util	8.6	6.6	9.7	9.7	8.6	8.6	6.6	6.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Trade	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.4	26.1	24.9
Waldesale Trade	10.4	4.6	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	4.7	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5.1	5.2	2.5	2.4.	2.5.	5.4.6	5.4	5.4	4 rc	2.5	5.2	5.2	5.30
Service	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1
				0.0	0	9.0		1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9:0

Includes: Lumber, furniture, paper, leather, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous industries.

TABLE 71 GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA

EMPLOYMENT

1952

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	37.4	38.0	38.3	38.4	38.0	38.6	39.0	39.5	39.7	39.9	40.2	40.4	39.0
Food & Kindred Products Textile Mill Products Yan & Thread Mills Knitting Mills Aparel Men's & Boys' Clothing Lumber & Timber Basic Products Furniture & Finished Lumber Products Printing & Allied Industries Chemicals Metal Products Metal Products Metal Products Metal Products Other Manufacturing Industries	120 x x x 1 4 x 1 1 x x x x x x x x x x x x	1.20 % & 8 4 4 8 1 1 9 8 6 8 4 1 4 4 8 1 7 8 5 9 7 7 6	1.03 % 8 8 9 1 4 8 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7.1.0.00.0.1.4.0.1.0.0.0.1.4.4.4.7.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	1.12 2.00 2.41 2.42 4.44 4.75 6.01 7.40 8.80 8.80 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.1	7.12 6.00 7.14 7.00 7.14 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.0	119 x 8 y 14 4 1 1 1 8 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1.12 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.24 1.24 1.25	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1.00000001.04 - 11	7.12 9.23 9.25 1.44 1.00

Includes: Tobacco, paper, leather, stone, clay and glass, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and miscellancous manufacturing industries.

TABLE 72
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA
EMPLOYMENT

1953

>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
OTAL MANUFACTURING	40.4	40.4	40.6	39.4	39.5	39.2	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.1
Food & Kindred Products. Textile Mill Products.	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	31.8	2.1.8	8:15	1.8	91.8	91.7
Yarn & Thread Mills. Knitting Mills	9.3	6.6	0.0	61 X	21 ×	2.0	21 ×	20.00	% ∞ ∞	2100	61 00 10-10	610	200
Apparel.	67.5			000	. e. e		. co c					000	
Lumber & Timber Basic Products Firmiting & Finished Lumber Products	4.5	4.0	1 – r		 	 	5.5.5	4 — r	4 — R	4 - 10	4 — n	, — r	
HH Funiture Printing & Allied Industries	4.0	4.00	4.00	. 4.	1.00		4.00	9.4-	. 9-	4.6	9.4-	94.	0.4 4.70
Chemicals Motel Broken	0.1		2.5			0.0	0.0	2	2	0	1.1	0.1	ñ
Machinery (Except Electrical)	0.00	0.00			0.80		- ×	⊙∞.	1.1	1.0	0.8		o. 8.
Other Manufacturing Industries	3.1	9.0	 	-	3.1	9.7	57	 	 	3.4	es.	4.	3.5

Includes: Tobacco, paper, leather, stone, clay and glass, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

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